

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

African settlement setback

Rhodesia, in its own opinion, has grasped the nettle of terrorist activity by going into Mozambique to wipe out the bases for black guerrilla operations located in what white Rhodesians regard as a privileged sanctuary. The government of Prime Minister Ian Smith obviously has decided that this is the best way to protect Rhodesia from black nationalist attacks inside its own territory.

But the trouble with such a preemptive strike, no matter how justified it may seem militarily in Rhodesia's eyes, is that at the same time it puts a most unwelcome damper on diplomatic efforts to arrange a peaceful settlement to end the long racial confrontation over Rhodesia. The State Department in Washington is completely correct in pointing out the "negative effect" of the thrust into Mozambique; the foray almost certainly will jeopardize the latest British-American bid to find a solution without recourse to arms.

At a minimum, the sweep across the border only reinforces the conviction of militants among the Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) black nationalist leaders, such as Robert Mugabe, reputed head of the Zimbabwe Liberation Army, the main guerrilla force, that nothing can be accomplished at the bargaining table, and that the use of force is still the black African's best negotiating weapon.

Mr. Smith, on the other hand, can argue that with no formal talks under way at present, he

has no reason to sit still and allow the guerrillas to gather strength until they are ready to attack Rhodesia at their convenience. He also has cause for concern in the greater hostility being expressed by his northern neighbor, Zambia, which has put itself on a war footing. The impulse to do something to set back attackers based in Mozambique before the Zambian situation intensifies might well be a factor in Salsbury's thinking.

How long the white-led Rhodesian forces intend to remain inside Mozambique remains to be seen. But their commander, General Peter Walls, says they will stay until guerrilla bases have been eliminated in the Mapal area, which does not sound like a lengthy incursion.

It is safe to say that Rhodesia's white officialdom unfortunately is not likely to be swayed by Western complaints or brickbats from UN Secretary-General Waldheim. But in essence, the Rhodesian action, and the likely black nationalist response, solve nothing and only widen the gulf between the two sides. Those in favor of a peaceful agreement cannot countenance a resort to open violence on the part of either blacks or whites. Thus, however thankless the task may seem at the moment, Washington and London must continue to remind both parties firmly that resumed negotiation is the only viable alternative to increased bloodshed, whose outcome no one can chart with certainty.

Carter's new nuclear man

President Carter means business on nuclear proliferation. His appointment of Gerard Smith to lead high-level negotiations with other nations on nuclear cooperation agreements indicates the importance he places on this issue. Mr. Smith, former head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and chief of the American delegation to the first SALT talks with the Soviet Union, is a knowledgeable and experienced negotiator. Most importantly, he is strongly committed to disarmament.

Mr. Smith faces no easy task. Already the President's efforts to halt the spread of nuclear weapons and technology as "one of mankind's most pressing challenges" has run into trouble. At the recent economic summit in London, leaders of the Western industrial nations rebuffed Mr. Carter by referring his antiproliferation initiatives to a study commission (in which Mr. Smith will represent the U.S.). While many nations officially welcome the Carter initiative, there is widespread suspicion that the United States is trying to gain economic dominance.

From Washington's point of view, however, there is a clear danger of unleashing a flood of nuclear weapons in the world if nations are not stopped from acquiring the technology for making plutonium and highly enriched uranium, the essential ingredients of atomic bombs. More than a dozen countries now are deemed capable of building nuclear weapons. Among them are Israel, South Africa, South Korea, Taiwan, and Yugoslavia. Also, Brazil, India, Iran, and Spain. It takes little imagination to see the potential for tension and worse

If these countries proceed to build up nuclear arsenals — especially when many of them have refused to sign the international treaty curbing the spread of such weapons.

Yet there is another side of the coin and that is the grave need of these and other countries for a source of energy. Many nations face perhaps a crippling gap between energy needs and energy supplies as oil production declines and neither solar nor other renewable energy sources come into their own. According to the OECD, in 1980 the United States could be in the advantageous position of producing up to 90 percent of its own energy because it has coal and other sources like uranium. Western Europe, on the other hand, could meet only 57 percent of its requirements domestically and Japan only 15 percent. This is why Japan, South Korea, Pakistan, and others are embarked on massive programs for building nuclear plants. This, in turn, will require either importing vast quantities of enriched fuel or building their own plutonium reprocessing facilities.

Mr. Smith's instructions in part will be to negotiate major revisions in America's nuclear cooperation pacts in order to strengthen the safeguards in them — to prevent nations that receive uranium from the United States from exploding any nuclear devices, for instance. That will meet with tough opposition in this delicate chore seems inevitable. But his credo, "as a fair-minded" negotiator should make it easier to convince America's friends and allies of their mutual interest in resolving this crucial issue equitably.

Willig's cool climb

These do not seem to be times of individual heroes. That, perhaps, is why media and public were so caught up in memorabilia about Charles Lindbergh. But, just as we were nostalgically reliving those days of yore, along came a toymaker from Queens and lifted our spirits into the present day by inching nervously and timidly up the South Tower of the World Trade Center.

George Willig exiled New Yorkers and indeed all of us who read of his extraordinary assault on a modern-day structure. The imagination, the wit, the skill, and the tenacity of man over technology — will always remain his own. And it probably will never cease to amaze the millions of us who will go on taking the elevator to the top.

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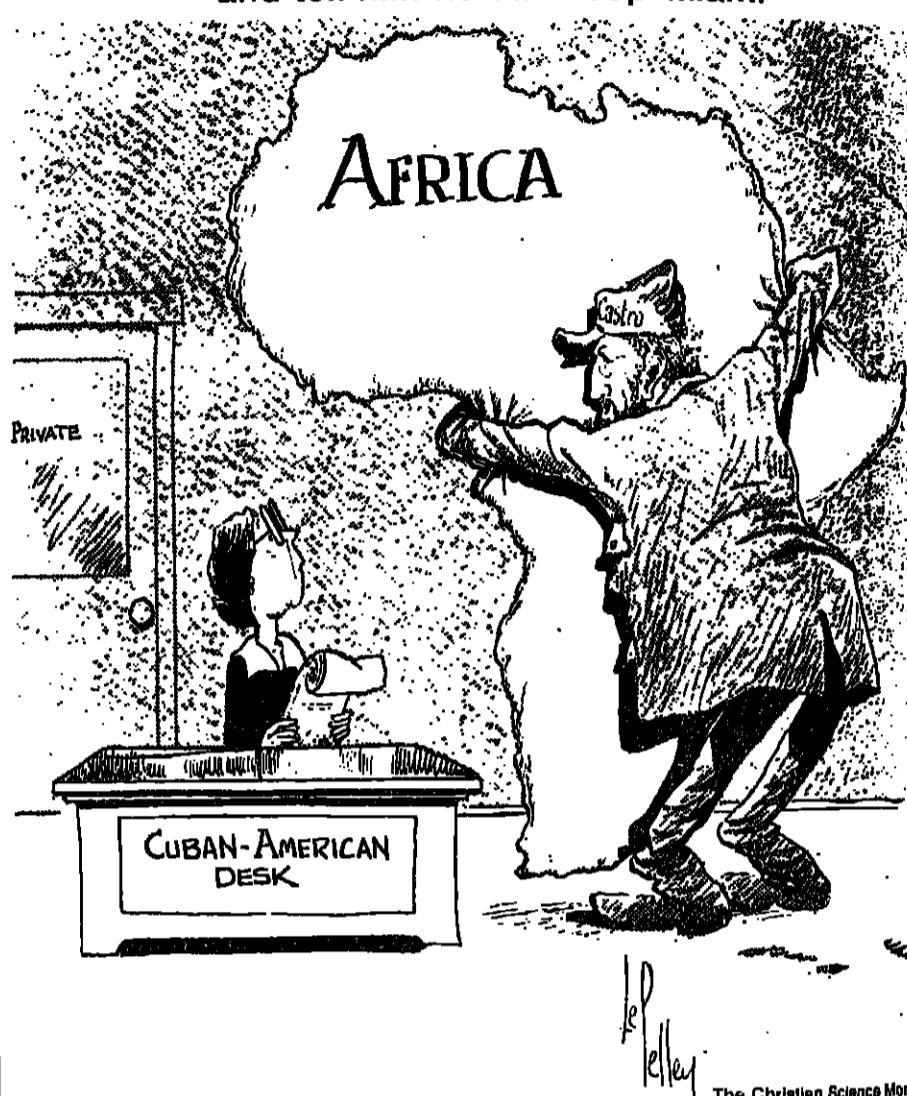
WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL EDITION

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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'Take a letter to Jimmy Carter and tell him he can keep Miami'



Cuba's impact in Ethiopia

It is a serious but scarcely surprising step

doubtless sound to State Department officials that Cuba apparently has taken by sending military advisers to Ethiopia. The full extent of the Cuban intervention remains to be seen, but the mere presence of personnel from a Marxist nation in another hemisphere obviously will help to support the struggling Marxist military regime in Ethiopia.

It testifies, moreover, to Fidel Castro's willingness to involve Cuba in a second major African internal conflict — the first having been Angola. Ethiopia faces long-standing fighting with restive Eritrean secessionists and other government opponents, even as Angola was locked in a civil war, portions of which still

continue today, when the Cubans arrived there.

The State Department in Washington is rightly expressing concern at the Cuban move, especially if Havana's troops are to follow its technicians, as some reports claim. The action symbolizes Ethiopia's swing away from the American orbit, as far as military support is concerned, and its rapid approach to the Soviet bloc as an alternative. It comes, moreover, at the moment when steps toward a rapprochement between the United States and Cuba were under way, at least as far as exchange of low-level officials is concerned, and thus raises questions about the desirability of continuing efforts to improve Cuban-American ties.

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President Carter has left no doubt about the religious belief which he proclaimed as a campaigner. Now former President Ford, who has not made the same kind of religious headlines, has told of how he rallied on God during his stay in the White House.

Few in the West can be pleased at these signs of an outside communist presence in another sensitive, strategic portion of Africa. Nor will many Africans swallow without a qualm, the further introduction of Russian and Cuban influence on the continent. They, too, are opposed to the spread of communism and to any potential threat to their own territorial integrity.

Under the circumstances, UN Ambassador Andrew Young's comment that the presence of Cuban military advisers could be a good thing if it stopped the killing there is a useful reminder of how unstable the Ethiopian situation has become — trying, though not —

to

Denise widespread speculation that oil would be sent to Japan in exchange for Saudi Arabia crude oil, this won't happen unless American law prohibiting such transactions is amended.

But as the deadline approaches, concern continues over the project. Talks with pipeline workers, Alyeska Pipeline Service Company officials — and an escorted tour along the North Slope crude oil has begun. But some last-minute details — and questions — remain.

The plan is to begin a continuous 800-mile stream of hot crude oil from the isolated North Slope to tankers in the ice-free southern shipping terminus in Valdez: 800,000 barrels a day at first, increasing to 1.2 million by October.

In the Chugach Mountains, 700 miles south of here, workers are still burying pipeline in one steep and treacherous mountain pass. In pump stations and at the southern terminus of the Valdez harbor, engineers are checking instruments and completing "hot lists," says one pipeline spokesman — meaning everything but

Britain's double triumph: its Commonwealth and its Queen

Amin's desire to attend points up its importance

By Joseph C. Marach

A lot of people were in London over this last week to see what they could of the official opening of Queen Elizabeth's Jubilee festivities. Some estimates of the number of visitors who came from elsewhere were as high as five million. But one person who wanted also to be there was not. Idi Amin was persona non grata.

The Ugandan tyrant threatened to come, even though unwanted and specifically disinvited by British Prime Minister James Callaghan. He wanted particularly to attend the ban-

Commentary

ual meeting of the heads of government of the members of the Commonwealth, that semimystical shadow of what once was the mighty British Empire. And not since the Empire was dissolved has the Commonwealth received such an interesting testimonial.

Many an editorial writer has grappled unsuccessfully with an effort to explain, identify, and weigh the Commonwealth. What is it really? What does it do? What does it mean?

Idi Amin has done better than any of them by just wanting to be there. He has lost face by being unwelcome.

Thirty-five other representatives of the Commonwealth did come to London, did see the Queen, and did gather together to talk about the things which concern all of them. One of those things was what to do about the man who tyrannizes his own country, who disgraces the Commonwealth, and who damages the cause of black progress in all of Africa. The brutal despotism he has imposed on his own people makes a poor argument for handing any more countries still governed by white minorities over to black rule.

The London scene was the news story of the week — perhaps even of the year. It was also a paradox for political scientists to explain. Why did millions of people flock to London from all over the world to join in celebrating an anniversary of an institution which supposedly is atavistic and redundant?

*Please turn to Page 18



Questions first: oil to follow

By Judith Frutig

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Prudhoe Bay, Alaska

Along the wind-swept arctic desert of Prudhoe Bay,

Alaska, where the day is sometimes 24 hours long, the

countdown toward a scheduled, June 20, southward surge of

North Slope crude oil has begun. But some last-minute de-

tails — and questions — remain.

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Whether deadlines or not, such reliance

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industry

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the

Europe

Germany's thank-you for Marshall Plan

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Twelve younger European parliamentarians — five West Germans, five British, and two Norwegians — visited Washington, D.C., last week to learn how Congress does its work. Ten U.S. congressmen will make return visits this fall.

This event is only one of many projects sponsored by the German Marshall Fund. On June 5, 1972, West Germany contributed \$30 million to establish the fund in appreciation of Marshall Plan assistance by the U.S. to rebuild West Europe after World War II. June 5 was the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the fund and the 30th anniversary of the speech by General Marshall in Harvard Yard that launched the massive recovery program for West Europe.

The proceeds of the German gift (which is being transferred in 15 annual installments) are administered by an American board of trustees. The general purpose is to increase communication between the United States and West Europe by bringing specialists on both sides of the Atlantic into touch with "Common problems of industrial societies." The fund has representatives in Bonn and Paris.

A significant contribution of the fund is that it helps specialists to broaden their knowledge by looking at their field of interest in other countries.

Since the fund began operations 3½ years ago, it has spent more than \$7 million on nearly 100 projects. Activities have centered on urban affairs, employment, and conditions of work, land use, criminal justice, international economic and resource issues, and related communications and media activities.

Along with the U.S. and West Germany, France, Britain, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, and Switzerland have been involved in projects. Japan and Canada also have participated. Only a few grants have been bilateral.

Among the many projects the fund has sponsored: a two-year study of alternative policies for child care for working mothers, a study of how trade union policies in some European countries affect women, a U.S.-West German seminar on criminal justice, a grant to Ralph Nader's Center for Responsive Law to study consumer cooperative programs and practices in Britain, France, West Germany, Switzerland, Austria, and Scandinavia.



London's statue of George V

Proud to be British

Malawi, and President Stevens of Sierra Leone. Prime Minister and Mrs. James Callaghan, representing the host country, were the only "old Commonwealth" figures in this row.

A winning telegram
Outside, under chilly, at times sally skies, the crowd that lined the two-mile route from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's waited for hours to cheer their Queen as she passed by in her carriage. Some had camped overnight, braving wind and showers to make sure of a vantage point. Some had come from Scotland or even Australia.

Maria Eames, a young secretary who lives in Essex and works in the City of London, and a friend, Mrs. Shirley Stevens, won a competition sponsored by Woman's Own magazine for a telegram to the Queen. They were given a prize balcony seats overlooking the entrance to St. Paul's. (Their entry: "Congratulations, our jubilee Queen: You reign supreme.")

Not satisfied with seeing the Queen arriving at the cathedral, the two friends took up positions along Fleet Street after the service to catch her on her way back to Buckingham Palace.

Miss Eames was wearing a hat with a red, white, and blue motif, while Mrs. Stevens had on a brilliant Union Jack blouse, given her by an aunt who had worn it to the Queen's Coronation in 1953.

"We're very proud of her," said Miss Eames. "We're proud that we're British and have a royal family. The least we can do is come along and show her our appreciation."

"I think monarchy helps to stabilize the country," she went on. "It gives us something solid to look to, because governments come and go."

Real morale-booster

"You know, times have not been easy," chimed in her friend, Mrs. Stevens. "If we didn't have the monarchy, if we hadn't had the jubilee, we'd have had no one to bring us out of the dumps. It's a real morale booster, the monarchy."

Jubilee celebrations will continue through the week and on into July, with the Queen making a trip by royal launch up the Thames, reviewing the fleet at Spithead, and touring troubled Northern Ireland as well as England and Wales.

Elections: Gaullists demand do-or-die fight against French Left

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Jacques Chirac, such an attitude smacks of amateurism and weakens the entire cause of the present governing majority — a majority that includes Centrist Democrats and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's own Independent Republicans (recently rechristened the Republican Party), but whose dominant component has always been the Gaullist party.

Mr. Chirac helped bring the Gaullists over to

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's own attitude will be crucial.

By not committing himself in advance to resigning if the Left wins, he weakens the non-

Communist camp as a whole because he thereby raises' suspicions within the camp

about his own post-election intentions, the

Gaullists party.

He was referring, of course, to President Giscard d'Estaing, whose own term as President does not run out until May, 1981, but who must call parliamentary elections by next March.

Polls predict a close result but favor the left

coalition led by Socialist François Mitterrand and Communist Georges Marchais.

The Gaullists' major complaint against President Giscard d'Estaing, according to this spokesman, is that he refuses to lead a do-or-die fight against the Socialist-Communist coalition.

At the root of this attitude, the Gaullists maintain, lies the political calculation that even if the Socialists and Communists do win next year's elections, the President will subsequently be able to split the Socialists from the Communists and form a new governing coalition.

Under Mr. Chirac, the Gaullists are taking a

crisis attitude toward next year's elections.

It will be a straight fight between forces allied

with communists and all the others; they say,

with communists in a process of constitutional revision? The article says the Presi-

dent recognises that if the Left wins and forms

a government, it will work to put him in a more

the Gaullists say.

That is why, they add, it is an important for

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to take his stand now.

He must make up his mind," said the Gaullist spokesman. "Will he be satisfied to be merely a ceremonial chief of state? Or will he be the leader of the democratic forces in France? He cannot be both."

FOCUS

Giggleswick fit for a queen

By Christopher Andreae

Giggleswick, Yorkshire

If I were to mention a place in England situated on the banks of the River Tees, a place with a queen living in it who has just celebrated a silver jubilee, you might think that in spite of my poor spelling, I meant the neighboring market town of Settle.

For weeks the village post office window has been crammed with jubilee saucers and jubilee mugs and even jubilee tissues, not to mention a notice of the jubilee committee meeting to fix the final details of The Day. Other shops sported notices of the jubilee fancy-dress competition, and a contest for the best decorated house.

But you would be wrong — and my spelling would be right. The place in question would be the North Yorkshire village of Giggleswick, population approximately 1,500.

This small community was as actively celebrating Elizabeth II's 25 years on the throne as any other in the country. A jubilee queen of Giggleswick was chosen. Her name is Carolyn Smith. She was given £5 (\$8.80) toward the cost of her dress (her attendants got £5.10).

The village branch of the women's institute presented a crafts exhibition in the parish room throughout Jubilee Day. The village stocks had been reassembled and someone was "arrested" and put in them, then pardoned and released by the Queen as her first duty.

Giggleswick's resident amateur filmmaker, a prosperous plumber called Eddy Percy (people of the name of Percy appear in the history of Giggleswick at least as far back as the 13th century) filmed the day. His film of the village's coronation day festivities still plays to packed houses — of local people who like to chortle over the appearance of themselves and their friends 25 years back.

At 4 p.m. the senior citizens of the village were served free tea (professionally catered) in the school. "We've collected £700.50 (\$1,050.75) in a year," Mrs. Lawson, secretary of the jubilee committee, told me. "It's all completely free for children, well, from birth to 16, and for over-60s. A day to remember." The children's tea was served in the street. Then everyone proceeded by dancing until midnight.

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Europe

Spanish elections:

A time for songs, slogans, posters — and yawns

By Joe Gandelman
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid
Lest there be any doubt that Spanish politicians are not taking the first democratic elections in 40 years here lightly:

• The Falangist theme song, "Face to the Sun," plays early alongside the Socialist hymn, "The Internationale."

• Public-relations firms here in Madrid do a booming business marketing political leaders and inventing catchy slogans for their client parties. Huge department stores sell records of political speeches and songs (the Communist Party record comes in three regional editions, with flamenco music on the one designed for southern Spain).

• A team of students from 12 universities pastes up propaganda posters for a price: 10 pesetas (about 15 cents) per poster in the city, 15 per poster in the more remote and politically important provinces. (But when political propaganda papered over many Madrid traffic lights, the Public Works Ministry took offense.)

• In just one day, the moderate Democratic Center Party's Joaquin Garrigues Walker spoke in Badajoz, Socialist (PSOE) leader Felipe Gonzales in Segovia and Almeria, rightist Popular Alliance leader Manuel Fraga Iribarne in San Sebastian, and Communist Santiago Carrillo at a Madrid cafeteria.

• In Asturias, the octogenarian Communist Party president, Dolores ("La Pasionaria") Rovira, who has just returned from 40 years' exile in Moscow, was received warmly by miners. She said: "When I come to Asturias to see

you, comrades and friends, I think no sacrifice has been sufficient to repay your heroism and your capacity for sacrifice."

But the real contest is between two new generation leaders, Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and Mr. Gonzales of the PSOE. Mr. Suarez enjoys a youthful image of quiet strength — a political centrist rooted in the right. Mr. Gonzales enjoys a youthful image of compassion and reconciliation — a relative moderate rooted in the left. Polls suggest they are the most popular leaders in the country.

All this political imagery traces to a seminar on political marketing last March in Madrid. It was attended by psychiatrists, party militants, and public-relations firms. Since then Mr. Suarez's Democratic Center assigned 30 specialists to the capital to try to link slogans like "the center is democracy" with sincere-looking photos of the Premier. PSOE retailored with "socialism is liberty" and even more sincere-looking photos of Mr. Gonzales.

In addition, the various parties have hired sound trucks and airplanes and rented stadiums to try to spread their messages. There are right-wing bumper stickers, Socialist pens, Christian Democrat matchbooks, and even "democratic oranges" issued by the Communists. There also has been a large measure of mudslinging.

Yet despite all the hubbub, most Spaniards seem confused and bored by it all. The chief mood is uncertainty.

"It's the first time in 40 years we are using this system," says a civil guard who has not decided how to vote.

In Seville, a buggy driver expressed a wide-



Bill posting in Madrid — but not over the traffic lights

spread feeling: "I do not know anything about democracy but know the Francoists had their chance and were corrupt and the Communists cannot be trusted."

Indeed, analysts think the Spaniardsulti-

mately will vote personalities, not parties. Diplomats say such bored detachment may lower passions. And that, they contend, is not bad for the long-range goal of consolidating a stable democracy.

Belgian Cabinet: Prime Minister's plan may solve language dispute

By Geoffrey Goodell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

If the new Belgian coalition Cabinet put together by Prime Minister Leo Tindemans can survive the latest threat, it could lead to a final resolution of the language dispute which has wracked that country with increasing intensity since the end of World War II.

(The threat came from the French-language faction of Mr. Tindemans' own Social Christian Party which complained that it did not have enough representatives in the new government team.)

Over the past two decades and more, Dutch-speaking Belgians (inhabiting the northern half of the country) have sought to redress the disadvantages which they feel they have suffered vis-à-vis French-speaking Belgians ever since the establishment of an independent Belgium.

In 1930, they now outnumber French-speakers. They have wanted Dutch recognized as the only language of their part of the country and a say in running all-Belgian commissariats with their share of the population.

Back in the 1930s, a language boundary was drawn across the country. Dutch was to be the language north of it, French the language south of it. This was generally accepted — but there was one snag, the situation of Brussels, the national capital.

French culture having dominated Belgium for so long after independence, Brussels was mainly a French-speaking city. But it was north of the language boundary, a French-speaking island in a Dutch-speaking sea. The French-speakers insisted on keeping French a recognized and official language in Brussels — a city, like many other modern capitals, gradually expanding its suburban spread. The Dutch-

speakers had no objection to having French a language in Brussels but fought tooth and nail to prevent the language boundaries of the city from spreading out into Dutch-speaking territory like a widening oil slick.

The hard-liners on each side had made Brussels the main issue. On the Dutch-speaking side was the Volksunie, on the French-speaking side the Democratic Front of French-speakers (DFD). In the general election, both lost seats on either side of the language boundary — suggesting that the boundary had gone a long way to calm passions. But in Brussels, the DFD did increase its parliamentary opposition.

Mr. Tindemans now has put together a coalition which includes both the Volksunie and the DFD (alongside his own Social Christian Party and the Socialists). The fact that these two hard-line splinter parties have come together under his premiership indicates that the compromise which Mr. Tindemans has devised for Brussels is at least acquiesced in by both language groups.

(Indeed, the coalition as a whole is very much a coalition of the two language blocs. The Social Christians, the biggest party in Parliament, have their stronghold in Dutch-speaking Belgium. The base of the Socialists, second biggest party in Parliament, is French-speaking Belgium.

A number of practical concerns was behind passage of the law. West Germany has nearly 500,000 men under arms and does not plan to expand the services. There is a bulge in the population of military service age from the high birth-rate years. And the government says there now is a desirable balance in the services between volunteers and draftees. Unemployment among youth has contributed to this.

Polis show that German youth largely view military service as a duty to the West in general as well as to their country. A large percentage of youth are at best lukewarm toward the military, however. This has been true of the population as a whole since World War II.

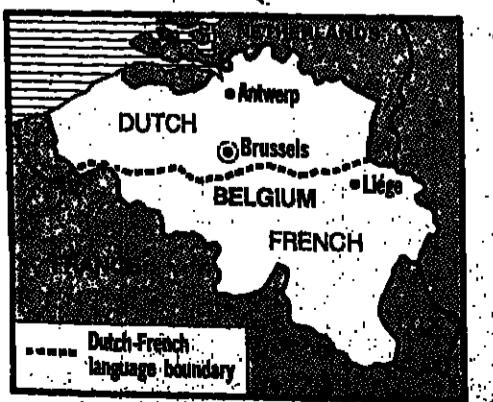
Armed service: choice for young Germans

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Over the strenuous objections of opposition members, the West German Parliament has voted to give young men of draft age a free choice between military service and alternative social work.

Young German men liable to their country's draft must still take the prescribed tests to determine fitness for service. But if they choose an alternative form of social service, they no longer have to claim to be a conscientious objector or to be subjected to an examination to determine the validity of their motives. The new law provides that this rule shall apply so long as the military preparedness of the Federal Republic is not endangered.

The parliamentary action means that a young man freely has to write his draft board and to choose between civilian service. Conscientious objectors range from 18 to 18



Belgium's three regions

Latin America

Latinas ask Mrs. Carter, 'Where's Jimmy?'

By James Nelson Goodell
Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Caracas, Venezuela
Rosalynn Carter is getting a good deal of favorable comment on her two-week Latin American diplomatic mission. But with the trip half over, at this writing, there is lingering Latin American resentment that President Carter himself did not make the trip.

Moreover, hemisphere leaders in the countries she is visiting are acutely aware Mrs. Carter has no mandate to negotiate with them, despite the fact she was dispatched by her husband. She is neither an elected nor an appointed official.

"She's really just a nice lady who came for a visit," says a leading diplomat here. "If we were not so used to insults from the United States, we would make more of the insult and gall of a United States president sending his wife to talk to us."

This sort of reaction is scoffed at by the official party, including Mrs. Carter herself. Some members of the large official entourage accompanying the First Lady say such comments are merely a manifestation of Latin American "machismo" — a reference to the area's male-oriented society.

Such carpings are unlikely to come up during the official visit, but the Brazilian military is clearly less than pleased with her visit.

But this misses the point, say a number of high-ranking Latin Americans here and elsewhere in the hemisphere. "One doesn't carry on diplomacy by family."

Actually, Mrs. Carter is facing the most difficult parts of her trip as she goes to Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela this week. In all three there is serious questioning of her husband's attitude on a number of issues.

In Brazil, Mr. Carter's stands on human rights and on Brazil's acquisition of nuclear power have angered that nation's military government. There is deep resentment that President Carter himself did not make the trip.

Mrs. Carter will have her hands full trying to explain her husband's position on these issues. Aware of the task facing her, Washington has gone out of its way in recent days to smooth her talks with the Brazilians by assuring them of continuing U.S. friendship.

"Why doesn't Mr. Carter come himself to tell us this, rather than sending an emissary?" asked a Rio de Janeiro newspaper. A radio commentator said President Carter was "hiding behind his wife's skirts" by sending her to Brazil.

Such carpings are unlikely to come up during the official visit, but the Brazilian military is clearly less than pleased with her visit.

In Colombia, the reaction is even more severe. Colombians have questioned holding a state dinner or any reception for her for "what is she, but a nice lady who is coming for a visit," as

one Colombian official expressed it. "She's not elected nor is she officially appointed. She's merely the wife of the President of the United States."

And in Venezuela, where the U.S. continues to be under heavy attack for its restrictions on trade and other issues, the reaction is one of: Let her come and have a good time, but let's not get into substantive issues.

The White House and Mrs. Carter have made much of her mission to deal with "substantive" matters in her talks with Latin American leaders. It is clearly this aspect of her trip that galls many Latin Americans who when meeting her will be gracious and charming as Latinas can be, but who question the whole nature of her trip.

From Washington, there also is indication many State Department officials are annoyed over the visit. "Embarrassing" is the word that frequently crops up in comment about her visit from these individuals. The same could be said for those in U.S. embassies in Latin America.

This criticism and reaction notwithstanding, Mrs. Carter's first week went fairly smoothly. Her stops in Jamaica, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Peru were pleasant. She said she was pleased with both the reception of her hosts and the way in which she was able to carry on her mission of talking with Latin American leaders on issues of importance to her husband.

Rising tide of illegal immigrants

By James Nelson Goodell
Latin America correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Caracas, Venezuela
María is a maid in a local hotel; Héctor is a laborer at a construction site here; and Felipe is an operator on an oil derrick on Lake Maracaibo, 350 miles west of Caracas.

All three are part of a tide of 600,000 illegal immigrants from neighboring Colombia attracted here in the past 25 years by the promise of better-paying jobs that they can get at home.

María, Héctor, and Felipe (their real names have been withheld to protect them) have been in Venezuela for 10 years or more. They have merged with the local community in many ways, but they still regard themselves as Colombians and send money to those members of their families still in Colombia. Most of the immigrants speak Spanish in a way that sets them apart from their Spanish-speaking colleagues in Venezuela.

Actually, María, Héctor, and Felipe are earning exactly what their native-born Venezuelan counterparts are earning. But two of them have not told their employers that they are not native-born.

For María, the maid's job in a Caracas hotel helps her support a son back in Colombia who is studying engineering in university. She is also supporting a teen-age daughter here who wants to be a journalist.

In Héctor's case, the construction job at a new high-rise complex is the latest in a series over the years that helps him eke out support for a wife and six teen-age children back in Colombia and a common-law wife and three more children here in Venezuela. His common-law wife is Venezuelan and is expecting a fourth child soon.

For Felipe, life in Venezuela has allowed him to get an education as an engineer. Today he works for Petróleos de Venezuela, the nationalized oil firm. He and his wife, María, also Colombian, have two children, both born here and both attending university.

Illegal movements of people across often ill-defined borders are nothing new in Latin America. In this century, perhaps a million Paraguayans and Bolivians have crossed over into Argentina. Today many of them live in ugly squatter settlements on the edges of Buenos Aires.

Brazilians in large numbers are migrating into Paraguay and Bolivia, and Dominicans are crossing the Mona Passage into the neighboring island of Puerto Rico. The exact numbers are not known, but in each case they are reported to be "extensive."

Back in the 1930s and '40s, some 45,000 Jamaicans went to Cuba in a large-scale migration that provided workmen and maids for Cuban homes; many are still there, living rather precarious existences in contemporary Cuba.

And a large-scale tide of Salvadoreans into Honduras in the 1960s and before helped spark the 1969 war between those two Central American countries.

Nothing like a war is likely between Venezuela and Colombia over the Colombian migration into Venezuela, but the yearly flow of some 60,000 illegal immigrants is worrying the two governments. They frequently discuss it diplomatically, but there is no ready answer.

Meanwhile, Venezuelans worry that they will be embarrassed anew by illegal immigrants as they were three years ago when the winner of the annual Miss Venezuela beauty contest turned out to be a native of Cúcuta, Colombia, who had moved to Caracas with her parents when she was three.



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United States

Will new gambling casinos bring in the godfathers?

By George Moneyhan
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Legalized casino gambling is about to make its debut on the heavily populated U.S. East Coast, with law-enforcement officials warning that known organized crime figures already are moving in, and church groups charging they have been betrayed.

As early as next fall, the first roulette wheels could begin spinning in gambling halls along Atlantic City's Boardwalk, which, city officials say, will revive decaying resort business. Already the impact of "Las Vegas East" on New Jersey is being watched closely by officials in surrounding states whose decisions will be influenced by what happens in New Jersey.

"We've confirmed the movements of known organized crime figures into the area," New Jersey Assistant Attorney General Robert Martinez told the Monitor. "I can't say any more than that," he added.

Dr. Samuel A. Jeannas, a Baptist clergyman and leader of a statewide coalition of church

and civic groups opposed to casinos, calls Governor Byrne's warning to mobsters "a joke — they're already here."

The coalition — which described itself as representing "the 1,180,799 citizens who voted against casino gambling" — had unsuccessfully urged the Governor not to sign the Casino Control Act. They argue that it had been "watered down," leaving too many loopholes for organized crime infiltration.

Editorials in several Roman Catholic periodicals in New Jersey complained that churchmen had been betrayed by pro-gambling forces who had convinced them not to oppose casinos in the November referendum on the grounds that the gambling halls would be subdued, continental-style casinos, rather than the garish, night-day operations of Las Vegas.

Many observers point out, however, a common pattern in states with legalized gambling — namely that once voters approve a limited gambling proposal, promised pre-election limitations quickly vanish.

In New Jersey, voters had been told casinos would not serve alcoholic drinks, would not have slot machines, would be open only a few hours a day, and would not extend credit. Un-

der heavy lobbying from gambling promoters, however, the state Legislature dropped all of these restrictions.

Casinos

now are scheduled to operate 18 and 20 hours a day; they will serve alcoholic drinks to gamblers; they will include slot machines, extend credit, and even feature topless dancing. The credit provision, in particular, worries some law-enforcement officials who see it as a possible inducement to loan sharking.

A study conducted by Temple University Law School professors and students has disclosed a "systematic effort" by landlords to evict poor and elderly residents from Atlantic City's tenements. Governor Byrne responded by appointing a task force to ensure that the city's poor are not left out of Atlantic City's boom.

Opponents of legalized gambling complain that the casino operations will not be taxed sufficiently to cover the costs of law enforcement and controls being implemented by the states.

And Dr. Jeannas predicts serious "moral" problems and wonders if "the image of the entire state will suffer from the sleazy atmosphere."

Police

passed the four-day course on basic investigative hypnosis.

Although spokesmen for the LEHI are reluctant to discuss the agencies and cities involved, it is also known that law-enforcement officials trained in hypnosis include representatives from the Air Force Special Investigations Unit, the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol Tax and Firearms, and the FBI.

National society formed

A group of off-duty Los Angeles Police officials and psychiatrists have formed the National Society of Investigative and Forensic Hypnosis. Its purpose is to establish and maintain standards for its practicing members, according to Martin Reiser, head of the LAPD's behavioral sciences division and founder of the LEHI.

Investigative hypnosis, explains Dr. Reiser, is an induced state of "heightened alertness" in which a person, under the control of an interrogator, remains aware of everything around him and can recall events by playing back the "videotape of his mind." The officials who use it have been given a 48-hour training course in basic hypnosis.

On one hand, proponents of the technique describe investigative hypnosis as an efficient

and reliable tool that is intended to reduce police man-hours, apprehend criminals more quickly, and save taxpayers' money.

On the other hand, opponents argue that the legal value of information elicited from a mesmerized witness is at best questionable and overshadowed by dangers of fantasized memories, deliberate lies, or unintentionally misleading impressions.

Because of this, ACLU chapters in California and Oregon are about to launch a major probe of LAPD interrogation techniques, where the hypnosis techniques were pioneered by Dr. Reiser.

Questions raised

Ramona Ripston, executive director of the southern California chapter of the ACLU, says immediate questions include these: Are interrogators explaining the potential dangers? Do the subjects thoroughly understand the procedures and pressures they are subject to? Are the sessions being completely taped? Is an independent party monitoring the questioning for impartiality?

"Even without hypnosis, people break down under interrogation," she explains. "They admit to things they know they didn't do. Sometimes they are able to go back and set the

record straight, but what happens when some 'confesses' under hypnosis?"

Some of the strongest criticism to date has come from Robert Reiff, an official of the American Board of Psychological Hypnosis (ABPH). In a telegram to Attorney General Griffin Bell, Dr. Reiff has asked the Justice Department to stop promoting the seminars being held here in Los Angeles.

"Such a powerful suggestive technique in the hands of law-enforcement personnel poses a serious threat to the rights of offenders and victims," said Dr. Reiff of the ABPH, an accrediting board for medical hypnosis. "This practice borders dangerously on the methods characteristic of the law-enforcement systems of totalitarian countries," he added.

Successes claimed

Dr. Reiser began using investigative hypnosis in 1970, mostly, he says, on hard-to-break cases such as homicide and rape. Since that time, LAPD officers, including 11 lieutenants and two captains, have employed hypnosis on several hundred cases, with a 60 to 70 percent success rate in eliciting new information which helped solve a case, Dr. Reiser says.

First of two articles

Police: spreading use of hypnotism worries experts

By Judith Frulig
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Amid the growing concerns of American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) officials and forensic psychiatrists, an increasing number of law-enforcement agencies, prosecutors' offices, and public defenders are training their own hypnotists to help crack major crime cases.

To date, the most extensive use of hypnosis — employed to enhance the memories of willing witnesses and cooperative crime victims during interrogation — has been by the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD).

But lately, via a series of national seminars conducted by the Law Enforcement Hypnosis Institute (LEHI) — established here last September by officials from the LAPD behavioral sciences division — law-enforcement officers are being trained elsewhere as well. Cities include Denver; Seattle; Portland, Oregon; Houston; Spokane, Washington; San Antonio, Texas; Boulder, Colorado; Orlando, Florida; Tucson, Arizona; Lansing, Michigan; Indianapolis; Washington, D.C.; and Hutchinson, Kansas. In May, 50 state and local Oregon po-

lice officials are to be trained in hypnosis by the LEHI.

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and reliable tool that is intended to reduce police man-hours, apprehend criminals more quickly, and save taxpayers' money.

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No mandatory death penalty, Court rules

By George Moneyhan
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Civil-rights lawyers are encouraged by the United States Supreme Court's latest capital punishment decision, which they say firms up previous rulings that the death penalty cannot be carried out in a "capricious or arbitrary" manner.

Law enforcement spokesmen, however, say the high court has taken away an important defense and left the police officer on the beat more vulnerable to violent attack.

The court's 5 to 4 ruling, June 6, that states may not make death the mandatory, automatic punishment for killing an on-duty police officer, means that states in the process of reconstituting death-penalty statutes, must now allow judges and juries to take into account "mitigating" circumstances before deciding on the capital sentence.

While noting a "special interest" in protecting law-enforcement officers who routinely risk their lives for the public good, the court majority nevertheless said, "It is incorrect to suppose that no mitigating circumstances can

exist when the victim is a police officer."

"We're disappointed," said William Ellingsworth, spokesman for the International Association of Chiefs of Police. "The court's reasoning doesn't seem logical to law enforcement."

Mr. Ellingsworth called the mandatory death sentence "a built-in safeguard for the police officer" and a deterrent to would-be assailants.

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Middle East

Menahem Begin: the path that toughened him

By Francis Ofner
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Tel Aviv, Israel
To understand why Israel's expected new prime minister, Menahem Begin, is the hard-line he is, one has to take into consideration a number of grave crisis situations that he has managed to survive.

At Israel's parliamentary elections May 17, Mr. Begin's Likud bloc, an alliance of right-

Profile

wing nationalist parties, emerged as the strongest political force, ousting the Labor bloc, which had dominated Israeli politics since the proclamation of statehood in May, 1948.

In private, Mr. Begin is a retiring, soft-spoken, courteous gentleman. He blends millennial Jewish culture with a thorough secular education (he was a law graduate of the University of Warsaw, Poland).

In politics, however, he is a different person: tough, decisive, and uncompromising. No sacrifice is too great for him to attain a goal. He is a mystic with an unshakable faith. As one of his critics put it: "Facts have to adapt themselves to his beliefs."

Neither history nor circumstances have pampered him. On the contrary, some of the most devastating blows dealt to his generation of Jews have repeatedly hit him on his tortuous path.

Brest-Litovsk, where he was born, was one of those unhappy focuses of ruthless East Eu-

ropean politics. It was there that another revolutionary of Jewish origin, Leon Trotsky, signed away half of European Russia to the Germans when Mr. Begin was a small child.

Menahem Begin, however, cut himself off from East European politics. After a spell in an orthodox religious organization, he joined Betar as a teen-ager. This Zionist youth movement left the most lasting stamp on his political beliefs and style.

Mr. Begin emerged as a leader of the movement's radical wing. As early as 1938, at Betar's third world congress in Warsaw, he called for a guerrilla war against the British in Palestine. Betar's founder, Zeev Jabotinsky, although forecasting the tragedy of Europe's Jewry, rejected the suggestion and rebuked Mr. Begin for "wrongly placed enthusiasm."

A year later, World War II broke out. As the bombs rained on Warsaw and Poland's 3,500,000 Jews became marked for Nazi extermination camps, Mr. Begin came to the conclusion that he, and not his teacher, had been right.

Caught between Hitler's war machine and Stalin's Red Army, Mr. Begin, at the head of 400 men, cut through to the Lithuanian city of Vilna in the hope of reaching Palestine. But he and thousands of Jewish refugees like him were refused visas for Palestine by British officials.

Soviet troops occupied the Baltic states and Mr. Begin found himself in a prison of the Soviet secret police. After three months of cruel interrogations, he was sentenced to eight years of forced labor in Siberia's Arctic region.

At the morning parade of prisoners, the



'Facts have to adapt themselves to his beliefs'

camp commander announced that under an agreement between Joseph Stalin and Gen. Vladimir Sikorski, then Prime Minister of Poland's government-in-exile, all Polish nationals could join the Polish Army, organized in the Turkmen Republic of the U.S.S.R.

Four months later, in spring, 1942, Mr. Begin finally reached Palestine. He was traveling at the back of a Polish military truck when he suddenly noticed his wife, Alisa, standing at the roadside studying the faces of the former inmates of Russia's slave camps. She had succeeded in entering Palestine illegally a little earlier.

A man of action, Mr. Begin soon became deeply immersed in the growing conflict between Palestine's Jewish community and the British authorities administering that territory under a League of Nations mandate.

The Jewish underground was split into three organizations: the moderate Haganah, the secret self-defense army of the official Jewish leadership under David Ben Gurion; the more aggressive Irgun Zvai Leumi; and the terrorist Fighters for the Freedom of Israel, also known as the Stern Gang. In 1944 Mr. Begin was elected commander-in-chief of the Irgun.

Undeterred by personal sacrifice, wanted by the British "dead or alive," Mr. Begin frequently had to change his identity and address. He led the Irgun with a firm hand.

The most relaxed comment came from a Likud Knesset member who wants to remain anonymous. "After all, Begin made his euphoric statement (on settlements in the West Bank) only a day after his election victory, so it is forgivable," he said. "But President Carter continues his verbal offensive despite the fact that he has now been in the White House for several months. It is really time that he called a cease-fire."

In Washington, Sen. Richard Stone (D) of Florida, has indicated he agrees with this assessment. Visiting Israel recently, Mr. Stone conferred twice with Mr. Begin, with Moshe Dayan, and with the Likud's leading defense expert, Ezer Weizman. Mr. Stone said that he had the impression from all these men of a genuine desire for peace.

Another key Likud member, Zalman Shoval, puts it this way: "The Likud's position has been misrepresented. A lot was said about territories but very little about the fact that uppermost in our minds is the search for peace."

What Likud leaders seem to be concerned about are not so much President Carter's statements but what Mr. Shoval described as efforts by "some traditionally anti-Israel people in the United States."

U.S. opposition

Yitzhak Berman of Likud's Liberal Party wing was more explicit. He said: "Some people in the Department of State and of the oil lobby have always been unhappy about Israel's existence."

"They opposed the establishment of a Jewish republic. They resisted America's recognition of the State of Israel. They worked against supplying Israel with U.S. arms. And now they think the time is ripe for emasculating the state of Israel."

Mr. Berman cautioned: "If anyone deludes himself by thinking U.S. Middle East problems can be solved by such a policy, he should realize that such a path would only create more problems, not less."

Israel's veteran foreign affairs expert, Elimelech Rimal, who has just retired after 30 years in the Foreign Ministry, said, aims at Middle East peace, at securing steady oil supplies to the Western world and at strengthening U.S. influence in this region at the expense of the Soviet Union.

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Middle East

Reconciliation targets range from Iraq to Egypt

Syria strives to regain place in Arab world

By Helena Cobban
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Damascus
three-hour meeting with Libyan President Muammar al-Qaddafi.

Such a reconciliation would seek to end the long dispute between the two rival Baathist regimes, which gained new dimensions 18 months ago when Iraq abruptly hit the Syrian exchequer by cutting off oil supplies exported by pipeline through Syria's Mediterranean ports. This deprived Syria of substantial royalties.

Another dispute at that time concerned exploitation of the waters of the Euphrates River.

Troops diverted

Since then, Syrian troop concentrations along the Iraqi frontier have been strengthened. It is thought here that current Syrian steps toward reconciliation seek to allow the Assad regime to deploy a greater proportion of its armed forces — many of whose crack regiments are already engaged in Lebanon's peace-

keeping — along the Israeli frontier in the event of increased Mideast tension.

Whatever the cause, there has in the last three months been an appreciable decrease in the propaganda directed by Syria's government-controlled media against the Iraqi regime. One insider recalls how a media commentator recently had his attention directed elsewhere when he sought to produce yet another tirade against the Iraqi Government in Baghdad.

A top Foreign Ministry official cautioned, however, that Syria has received no sign yet of any positive Iraqi response to peacemaking moves.

Syria's reconciliation efforts have equally been directed toward Saudi Arabia and the other oil-rich states which in 1974 and 1975 had provided the regime with substantial aid. This source of revenue was reduced drastically during the latter half of last year, when Syria's dispute with Saudi Arabia's friends in Egypt — primarily over developments in Lebanon — threatened to come to a head.

Dispute resolved

That dispute was resolved by Arab summit meetings in Cairo and Riyadh during October. But according to information available here the petrodollar aid reaching Syria since that date has nowhere near reached the levels of two years ago. There is some speculation whether the oil-rich states are even producing their promised contribution to the peacekeeping effort in Lebanon, the bulk of whose daily expenses are still met by Syria.

There is common agreement, however, that Syria's interests lie in a speedy resolution of the Lebanese problem. Some estimates here put at "late 1978" the earliest date a substantial withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon can be expected.

trips to Gulf states are considered as yet another attempt to convince their rulers that Syria's differences with Egypt are truly over.

It is in this light that Syria's efforts to restore the former friendship between the Soviets and Egypt should be viewed, some observers here say. Those efforts have included the transhipment through Syrian ports of Soviet military equipment destined for Egypt — a discreet attempt to stem the deterioration in the Egyptian armed forces which observers feel may well have been sanctioned by the stridently anti-Communist Saudis.

Meanwhile, regarding Lebanon itself — the source of so many of Syria's current troubles, as some Syrians feel — officials here express satisfaction at the outcome of recent Syrian moves aimed at healing the wounds of the civil war.

Lebanese left a thorn

One source explained to this writer that the present stage of reconciliation efforts mainly concerns Syria's relations with the Lebanese leftists whom the Assad regime opposed in the latter months of the war. Once these relations are healed, he said, the two sides could present a common political front to the Lebanese right-wingers.

But an informed Western diplomat said he felt confident that Syria's role in any Lebanese reconciliation would be restricted to that of "honest broker" between the parties, rather than seeking to impose a political settlement.

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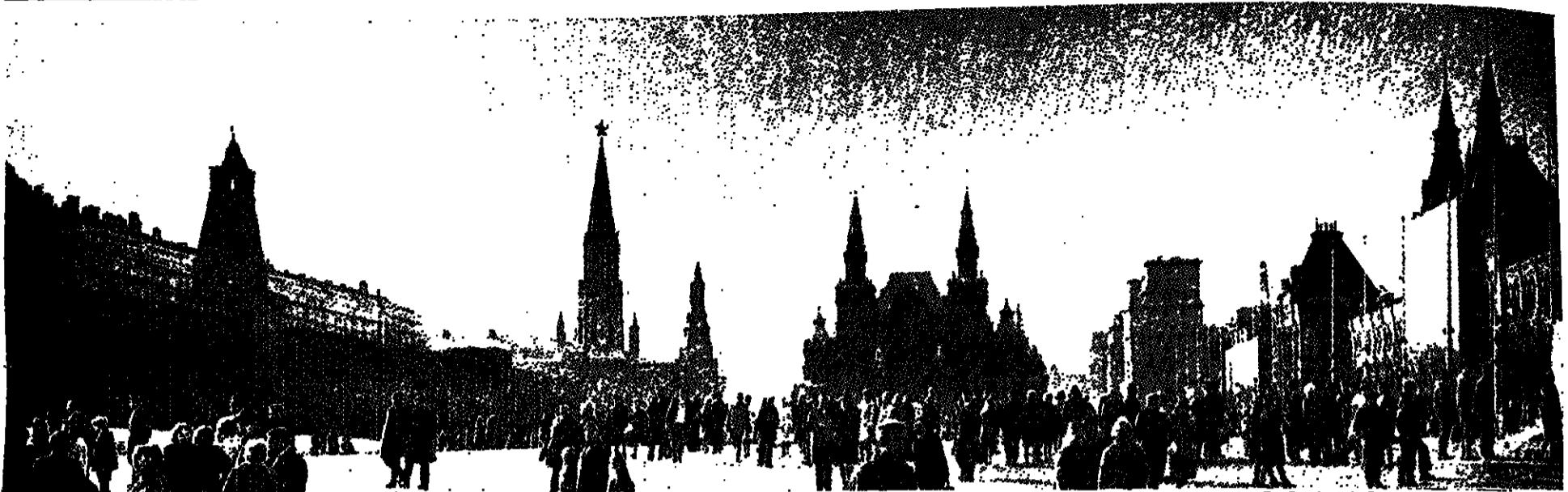
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Soviet Union



Red Square, Moscow
Freedoms for Soviet citizens are broadened in Brezhnev's new constitution but exercising them must not injure the interests of society and the state

New Constitution: progress or propaganda?

By David K. Wills
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The Soviet Union of the Brezhnev era is trying to establish itself in world eyes as a country of laws rather than of terror and arbitrary rule. But Western analysts poring over the new Constitution just published here make these points:

• The intense interest focused on Leonid I. Brezhnev's motives in establishing the post of first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet indicates that 60 years of history have failed to remove the veil of mystery from the ways power is transferred at the very top. Mr. Brezhnev appears to be trying to make the transfer more orderly and less brutal than in the past.

• Elaborately stated citizens rights are made "inseparable" from the basic duty to support and strengthen the state. Thus the Kremlin has moved to try to block a favorite dissent tactic: to appeal to the Constitution to sanction their efforts. It is now even easier, analysts say, to dismiss such appeals on the basis of the new constitutional language.

• The new document is highly political. It is the lens through which the Kremlin wants the world to view the achievements of the 60 years since the revolution of 1917. It is intended as a model for other countries, including those of Africa and Asia.

• Freedoms and rights are broadened in the new Constitution. But exercising them must not injure the interests of society and state.

• Rights now include choice of a job, housing, and health care, legal complaints against state abuses, enjoyment of culture, family life.

• Citizens must be intolerant of anti-social behavior (which is not defined). They have a duty to protect the environment and to make their children good citizens.

• The freedom to profess religion and perform religious rites is maintained. Anti-religious propaganda is permitted. But, notably, pro-religious propaganda (a proselytizing) is unmentionable — and is therefore illegal.

• The major role of the armed forces is explicitly acknowledged. A new section on defense says that to ensure the defense of the country the state will equip the armed forces with everything necessary.

The new Constitution took 17 years to prepare. Work began under Nikita Khrushchev in 1958. It was supposed to be finished for the 50th anniversary of the 1917 revolution (in 1967) and again for the 25th party congress (1970). Major disagreements on the need for new language in some sections apparently kept delaying it.

Mr. Brezhnev is thought to have pushed to introduce it now to try to consolidate his own place in history, as well as to celebrate the 60th anniversary of 1917 (Nov. 7).

The general feeling here is that when the Supreme Soviet ratifies the new text in October, Mr. Brezhnev will appoint an ally as first vice-president of the presidium, delegate to him many ceremonial duties, and take the post of President (chief of state) himself.

It is assumed that Nikolai Podgorny, the former chief of state, either objected to the procedure or turned down the new post as a demotion and thus was forced out.

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But the Parsons view of education is not confined to the classroom. She knows education relates not only to children but to everyone who wants to progress in knowledge and skills.

She's won a number of awards, her most recent for "Behind the smoke screen" a series on schools and schooling for American Indians.

With a worldwide and varied audience, the Parsons perspective ranges through all ages, races, and living styles (rural to urban). It's what makes the Monitor a newspaper you can rely on. Just use the coupon.

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Annual Meeting

Call for greater spiritual vision

Boston Christian Scientists from around the world who gathered recently for the 82nd Annual Meeting of members of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, heard basic summons:

"There is a demand on all of us for increased spiritual vision, greater Christian discipline, much more patience, love, courage, and integrity."

The words were spoken early in the meeting's first session, June 6, by the church's President-Elect, James Spencer of Birmingham, Michigan, a Christian Science lecturer.

"It's time," said Mr. Spencer, "for a real spiritual renewal."

The appeal echoed during the final minutes of the meeting when David E. Sleeper, Chairman of The Christian Science Board of Directors, called on members to "unite in good, strong prayer" and to do a better job of "responding to mankind's needs."

There were three main sessions in the one day meeting consisting of reports from church officers on the status of membership around the world, the church's publishing activities, and its financial status.

Church Treasurer Marie Engeler reported individual contributions in slight decline but estate and trust income up so that total giving to The Mother Church was above 1978 totals. He reported the church free of debt, despite special capital outlays to provide long-range telephone and power economies in operations at the Church Center here.



David E. Sleeper, Chairman
The Christian Science Board of Directors



New officers named

By Kenneth H. McElvane

The new President of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, is James Spencer (left) of Birmingham, Michigan. The new First Reader is Mrs. Grace Channell Wason, of St. Louis, Missouri; the new Second Reader is Bryan G. Pope, of London, England. Mr. Spencer's term is one year; the new Readers will serve for three years.

Eric Bole, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, reported steps taken in "very deep-reaching program of economies and increased operating efficiencies" designed to counteract adverse budgetary trends. Publishing costs have risen drastically in recent years, he said

—newsprint up 146 percent since 1967; postage up 15 percent. Despite the severe challenges of inflationary times, said Mr. Bole, considerable reductions on both costs and manpower have been achieved, but at the same time every effort is being made to maintain the quality of the church publications.

J. Burroughs Stokes, Manager of Committees on Publication, called upon members to "dig deeper, to mature, and grow spiritually." He cited numerous examples of continuing misconceptions in public thought regarding Christian Science.

"The time for sanguine hopes and complacency is past," he said, "but the time for thinkers and workers is here. The superficial and merely humanly optimistic is being cleared away. Genuinely fresh and healing approaches are coming to light."

Clerk Corinne LaBarre urged branch congregations to trust more profoundly to spiritual insights in adjusting to changing times and conditions. She reported both the decline of membership activities in some areas and newfound growth and vigor in others.

Chairman Sleeper also acknowledged a continuing need for steeper church attendance by those of all ages. But, as with primitive Christianity, he said, mere surface conditions do not discourage "committed followers of the Master."

"If Jesus hadn't been able to read the signs of the times spiritually," Mr. Sleeper declared, "he might have been terribly discouraged. We too must read the signs of the times correctly and act from the standpoint of spiritual vision."

In addition to the annual election of the new church President, the elections of Mrs. Grace Channell Wason of St. Louis, Missouri, to be the new First Reader of The Mother Church, and of Bryan G. Pope of London, England, to be new Second Reader, were announced.

Snow drought sets back Colorado ski industry

By United Press International

Colorado's ski industry, which attracted \$17 million during the 1975-76 ski season, suffered a nearly 50 percent decline in business during the snow drought of last winter, officials report.

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Church names new director

A new member has been named to The Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

He is Harvey W. Wood, of Evanston, Illinois, a Christian Scientist long active in the healing ministry of the Church of Christ, Scientist, for the past four years. Mr. Wood has been a Christian Science lecturer.

The Board of Directors is the principal governing body of the denomination whose international headquarters is in Boston. Branch Christian Science congregations are located in many countries around the world. The church was founded in Boston in 1879 by American religious leader, Mary Baker Eddy.

Mr. Wood succeeds Otto Bertschi, who has retired in order to return to the full time public practice and teaching of Christian Science. He has been a member of the Board — and its first member from overseas — since 1972.

The Board change was effective as of June 10.

The new director studied at the University of Texas and, following naval service, graduated from Tulane University in Louisiana where he helped establish a Christian Science campus organization.

Both men are teachers of Christian Science and former lecturers. Mr. Wood has been a church member since 1943 and active in the full-time public healing practice of Christian Science since 1951. From 1951 to 1955, he served as a Christian Science minister for the armed services. He became a Christian Science teacher in 1961.

Mr. Bertschi has been a teacher of Christian Science for the past 25 years. As a Christian Science lecturer, beginning in 1963, he traveled extensively in the United States as well as throughout Europe, Asia, and South America.

National Party: halfway through and still smiling

By Alastair Cartew
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Wellington, New Zealand

Midway through its three-year term, the National Party government of New Zealand is confident about its reelection prospects despite some unpopular economic measures that have cost it voter support.

Now, if the economy can show signs of righting itself by next year, the voters likely will turn their attention to other issues. General elections are due in November, 1978.

The main indicators of National Party popu-

larity have been two by-elections, one of which it won and the other it lost.

Traditionally, by-elections here go against the party in power, so the government had reason to be pleased with a split. As a result, it maintains a 55-to-32 edge over the opposition Labor Party in Parliament.

In the election that was lost, there was a 17 percent swing away from the government party, which if applied nationally would have meant serious trouble to Prime Minister Robert Muldoon.

But this result came in an urban district that traditionally votes Labor and in which the population is feeling the pinch of rising prices and

wage restraints. And, rather than starting a trend, it was followed by the election that the Nationals won and in which the swing away from the government was a modest 4 percent.

Then, too, there are some encouraging signs in the sluggish economy here. Inflation, which was running at 16 percent a year ago, is down to 13.2 percent. Prime Minister Muldoon hopes the inflation rate will be in single numbers before the general elections.

Mr. Muldoon pledged three years of uphill slogging when he took office in December, 1975. Given the opportunity of another three years — or more — in office, it seems safe to say he will have led New Zealand out of the effect they would have on employment.

And last March 13,000 people left the country permanently, the highest-ever net migration total, and the government's policies are being blamed for it. Many of them were skilled tradesmen and professional people.

New Zealand

linger recession it has been in since 1974.

Still, the Prime Minister is not without his problems. Despite record overseas earnings from agricultural products last year, the country continued living beyond its means — importing more than it exported. Farm income is expected to drop as much as 19 percent this year, and the government is reluctant to impose direct import controls because of the effect they would have on employment.

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Is the medium, not the message, the problem?

By Arthur Unger
Television critic of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
All or nothing at all — is that the new theme song of our television environment?

Is the proper way to fight the unwanted effects of TV simply to eliminate TV itself, obliterate it from the environment? Is it expropriating? Has the focus been wrong all these years?

While media-aware organizations have been struggling to improve television by decreasing violence, eliminating commercials, and improving the image of minority groups, should the concentration instead have been on annihilating TV completely?

That's how Nicholas Johnson, chairman of the U.S. National Citizens Committee for Broadcasting and former head of the Federal Communications Commission, interprets a recent book by Marie Winn, "The Plug-In Drug," in the NCCB magazine *Access*. Mr. Johnson suggests that "what she [Miss Winn] argues with devastating persuasiveness is that whatever monumental harm may be caused by television's content, it is nothing compared with the much more serious consequences of watching anything on television." Mr. Johnson suggests that there might even be cause for a massive study by the surgeon general or the National Institute of Mental Health.

According to Miss Winn, "It is the parents for whom TV is an irresistible narcotic — not through their own viewing (although frequently this is the case) but at a remove, through their children, fanned out in front of the receiver, strangely quiet. Surely there can be no more insidious a drug than one that you must administer to others in order to achieve an effect for yourself."

Without TV, parents would have to substitute hours of actual physical contact with their own children; baby-sitters would be more difficult to attract, and conversation in the home would have to revive.

But almost all psychologists tend to agree with Miss

How TV is changing our society

What's premise that environmental experience affects mental development in measurable ways and that early experience is more influential than later experience. Thus, it seems inevitable that the TV experience, which takes up so many hours of a child's working day, must have some effect upon his mental development.

Withdrawal from life?

Research teams have discovered that TV may instill an attitude of passive withdrawal from direct involvement in life, and sometimes cause a drop in individual creative ability. On top of all that, in many cases it presents an idyllic view of society and thus creates dissatisfaction in those who do not share in it. Or the reverse: it presents such a bleak picture that it causes fear and depression in those who become afraid to share

in it fighting, piecemeal if necessary, for what we as individuals consider valid content.

But at the same time, we must not abdicate our role as controller of the TV dial. We can limit the number of hours per day we watch, place the set in inconvenient locations, demand consoles with doors to shut out that all-devouring eye, exclude the set from the home completely, carefully review the day's programming, and select programs in accord with personal standards. Most important for family viewing, we can try to be present with the family in front of the set so that attitudes and reactions can be discussed, shared, and resolved.

And we can encourage researchers to stop figuratively lifting up the hood of the car to check for the effect of the automobile on society and instead look to the highways, the towns, the changes in social structure that came about because of the development of the car.

One thing we do know: Despite the reality-fantasy

confusion that plagues heavy TV viewers and seems to have affected our whole society, there is very little that we are going to give up what they do normally. I don't think that people in this country will be sitting around for five or six hours every night doing nothing but watching television."

Does Mr. Paley believe that TV is in its infancy, that what we have today will someday be considered a narrow form of a much broader entity?

"I think everything is in its infancy. This is an evolving world and things don't stand still — they change. Newspapers won't be the same 20 or 30 years from today and they're not the same today as they were 30 years before. So, always in life, there are changes taking place. But to predict now as to what forms television will take 20, 30, 40 years from now is very difficult."

"We respond quickly"

"We respond very quickly and very effectively to what the public wants and what it needs," Mr. Paley goes on. "There are certain limits, of course, because we have to maintain certain standards. So the public will be the determining factor in what kind of television we'll be giving the public."

Some TV executives are beginning to advocate less rather than more TV viewing. Only recently in London, Lord Bernstein, top man at Granada TV, told his stockholders: "Indiscriminate viewing debases people's television appetite and is not good for the medium. I urge them to switch off if the program is not good enough."

And in New York, "Plug-in Drug" author Marie Winn conducted an experiment in which schoolchildren were asked to participate in a "No TV Week" to discover what it is like to live without television. Results were mixed and inconclusive, since the "experiment" deteriorated into a TV event itself, with widespread television coverage of what appeared to be an obvious promotion for the book. Thus, TV research became TV itself.

Traditional members of the television community insist that "our society must not pay too much attention to the research being done today because it has been focused on perception, rather than the effects of reception. . . . If we would study the effects of TV, we don't respond very well to the term 'addiction' because the overtones it carries with it. I think people are terribly interested in certain programs and go their way to see them, but I do think also that they like what we have to offer. I don't think they

are

going to give up what they do normally. I don't think that people in this country will be sitting around for five or six hours every night doing nothing but watching television."

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Traditionalists insist that all we have to do is grapple with the problem of TV pollution just as we fight air pollution. Since we cannot shut off the supply of air completely, we must carefully control what we allow to pollute.

Are we going to give up what they do normally. I don't think that people in this country will be sitting around for five or six hours every night doing nothing but watching television."

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Does Mr. Paley believe that TV is in its infancy, that what we have today will someday be considered a narrow form of a much broader entity?

"I think everything is in its infancy. This is an evolving world and things don't stand still — they change. Newspapers won't be the same 20 or 30 years from today and they're not the same today as they were 30 years before. So, always in life, there are changes taking place. But to predict now as to what forms television will take 20, 30, 40 years from now is very difficult."

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From page 1

★Questions first: oil to follow

Still, the major hurdle between the cross-over from construction to operations of the \$7.7-billion trans-Alaskan pipeline is a mountain of paperwork and a sea of legal charges.

The flow will start when an operator pushes a single button at Pump Station 1, 18 miles south of the Prudhoe Bay oil field.

In the final phase, already begun, nitrogen is being pumped into the first 18 miles of the pipeline. Until June 20, the inert gas will be held back by a closed valve. (The gas is a safety device to insure, oxygen is removed from the pipeline ahead of the oil to eliminate possible explosions.)

At start-up, when the valve is opened, the gas — under tremendous pressure — will expand to fill an 85-mile stretch of line. And the first trickle of hot oil, then 140 degrees F., will begin to move.

Between the gas and the oil, Alyeska will launch a barrier called a "pig" — a metal device — eight feet long, four feet in diameter — which will be pushed by the hot oil for the entire 800 miles. Inside the pipe, the "pig" will reveal its location by bumping and scraping the lining. Outside a tracking team, equipped with car phones, will walk alongside the entire route, listening for thumps and electronic pings to ensure that the oil flow is on course, checking for leaks, thermal stress, and movement of the pipe as it changes shape in the hot oil. Hell-creepers will monitor the ground crews.

As the oil moves down the line, the pipe will warm and expand; 30 to 45 days later, the hiss of venting nitrogen will announce the arrival of the oil — then approximately 30 degrees — at Valdez, Alaska.

Large consortium

As the countdown proceeds:

- Top-level officials for Alyeska — the consortium of eight oil companies building the line from the nation's largest known oil field — are playing industrial war games at random locations along the 800-mile route.

- There have been audits, subpoenas, charges, and countercharges between pipeline administrators, state officials, and federal monitors.

- Crucial questions concerning the consumer price of North Slope crude oil have not been resolved.

Despite all of this, D-day for the start of the oil flow from the Prudhoe Bay oil fields to the southern shipping terminal in Valdez — originally set for mid-July — has been pushed forward to June 20.

From page 1

★Britain's double triumph: Commonwealth and Queen

Never has the British monarchy been seen to be so popular as it was this past week — not even during Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee. There was a politically serious republican movement in Britain then. There is none now.

Britain today is in the economic doldrums. Its military power has declined drastically within a single generation. Its Empire has been liquidated. Its imperial nod can no longer shake kingdoms to far corners of the globe. And yet 35 heads of government are delighted to come to London to be seen together and with the Queen. Every one of them will be carrying home a photograph taken at Buckingham Palace with the Queen. And that photograph will be a cherished memento throughout career and life.

It is merely a fact that people living under

most monarchies today have more freedom and lead happier lives than do many more people living in countries which presumably marched ahead by getting rid of their old monarchs. Even one country, Spain, has revived its dormant monarchy — and is better off for having done so.

The survival of the Commonwealth is perhaps even more remarkable than the popularity of the British monarchy. Why do all these countries which chose political independence from Britain cling to association with Britain now? Partly it is because they were allowed to go when they thought they wanted to. None was held back by force of arms. The British Empire was liquidated without bloodshed between British and local peoples (though there was much shed in subsequent in-

ternal civil strife). The Americans were the last really to fight their way out from under British rule.

Add that wherever Britain once ruled something was given which continues to be valued today. Usually it has been a system of equal justice before the law. Always there is left over at least the memory of a nonpolitical police force and the memory of a parliamentary political system responsive to the wishes of the people.

So this past week London was the scene of a remarkable tribute to the success of the Royal House of Windsor in doing its job to the satisfaction of the British people and to the admiration of much of the world. And it was also the scene of a homecoming for the people of many

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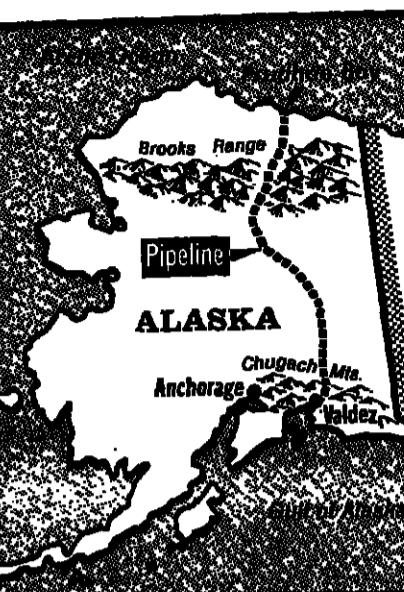
★Basque separatists

A normally well-informed columnist for the Madrid newspaper *Informaciones*, Abel Fernandez, reported that "high intelligence services" do not rule out major attacks in the Basque country on June 18. The aim would be to promote a "revolutionary climate" and to prod the military into intervening. His odd intelligence services forced a political assassination at the time of the elections. Some observers also fear harsh action against a leading Basque industrialist held hostage by the ETA.

The Basque problem was aggravated by police clashes with demonstrators a few weeks ago, and by charges the government was drag-

ging its heels on the amnesty issue. These two factors caused some members of ETA's military-political wing, who earlier had renounced violence, to resume "the armed struggle." ETA's purely military wing, meanwhile, has never let up on its strategy of violence.

Thus, Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez is entering on a delicate pre-election period. If he is seen to be too tolerant (or soft) the attitudes of the military and Civil Guard could harden, but if he cracks down too hard he might just alienate the left, set in motion a new wave of violence — which also would test military loyalty.



planations for evidence in the commission's possession of extensive cost overruns and management problems on the trans-Alaska pipeline project.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Lenzner said the subpoenas were issued after Alyeska refused to make available its chief executive officers, including Mr. Patton.

Mr. Lenzner said the commission had requested the interviews in order to obtain explanations for indications that:

- Construction began and continued without an effective cost-control mechanism.

- There was an absence of incentives for contractors to cut costs on the project.

- There may have been duplication in management structure and responsibility.

- Management did not effectively utilize labor and equipment.

- There was unnecessary delay in establishing effective internal control systems in the areas of equipment, labor, materials, and accounting.

The first draft was rejected. Now, with just less than a week away, all three agencies say they are close to agreement.

The plans are specific with assigned teams on 24-hour call and under a military chain of command. A major test came on Memorial Day, when Alyeska ran its first surprise oil drill — which was answered in only 12 minutes.

Last-minute preparations for the pipeline have included hydrostatic testing of the entire length of the line. And recently the "pig" was made, sealing shut the entire 800-mile ribbon of stainless steel.

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So this past week London was the scene of a

remarkable tribute to the success of the Royal House of Windsor in doing its job to the satisfaction of the British people and to the admiration of much of the world. And it was also the scene of a homecoming for the people of many

hues and faiths who still cling to something of that culture which the word British connotes and which still finds its heart and center along the lower reaches of the River Thames.

Edward R. Murrow called the Thames a river of liquid history. That history concerns not just the people who inhabit the British lands. So many have gone out from there to all corners of the world and carried with them fond memories of the sights and sounds of London, and also of the standards which still have something to do with whether a people think of themselves as being civilized.

There were a lot of Americans also among those who flocked to London over the past week. After all, no one knows how to stage a procession better than do the British.

It is merely a fact that people living under

Egypt hails Podgorny ouster

By Router

President Sadat has welcomed the Kremlin's action in removing Nikolai Podgorny from the ruling Politburo.

He accused the Soviet leader of having insulted the Egyptian Army.

The official Middle East News Agency quoted Mr. Sadat as saying: "Thank God the Soviet leaders discovered the reality of this man and removed him from power."

Speaking to men of the Third Army during a visit to Syria, the Egyptian leader said he had refused a request by Mr. Podgorny to come to Egypt four months before the October, 1973, war between Israel and the Arab states.

"I said I am not ready to receive a man who defamed the Egyptian Army,"

the agency quoted President Sadat as saying.

"I will not receive him on Egyptian soil, whatever the case may be. Now the

Arabs themselves have realized what sort of man he is."

Responding to these charges, Mr. Paton said: "After Mr. Lenzner builds his first major pipeline project, he might be qualified to comment on that."

The hearings are closed to the public. A report will be issued later this month.

Other problems include:

- Corrosion. The entire length of the pipeline already has been recoated in an effort to lessen damaging corrosion, after the company building the line decided the initial coating was inadequate, according to new reports in the Los Angeles Times.

As a result, Alyeska has quietly sued Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. (3M) and Texas company — Surfco, Inc. Since the complicated and costly round of claims and counterclaims has developed, it has gone to the Superior Court. Damage award is expected to total more than \$20 million.

Northern Lights effect

Corrosion on the pipeline is intensified by the presence of electric charges in the air produced at least in part by the presence of the Aurora Borealis. Pipelines are coated to isolate the steel from surrounding moisture and minimize the corrosion process. As steel contacts moisture, it generates an electrical flow that apparently eats into the pipeline and eventually could result in leaks.

On the trans-Alaska pipeline, selection of its proper coating was particularly important because the line is a hot oil line (ranging in temperatures from 140 to 30 degrees) and runs through permanent frozen ground.

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- There was an absence of incentives for contractors to cut costs on the project.
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Raising plants on liquid diet

By Peter Tonge

Weymouth, Massachusetts Once, to the surprise of several friends and a few interested relatives, I grew a substantial crop of tomatoes and some pretty good-looking carnations without the help of any soil at all. They were grown in boxes filled with sterile, coarse builder's sand.

The trick, if such it can be called, was to feed the plants a complete nutrient solution — a balanced fertilizer which also included the trace elements, or micro-nutrients as they are sometimes called. Later I grew strawberries of outstanding flavor in pure sawdust using the same method.

Solless culture, or hydroponics (derived from the Greek words meaning "working water"), has begun to gain in popularity among home gardeners in recent years. But it is far from a recently discovered technique. The English were experimenting with hydroponics 300 years ago; and some 2,000 years before that we had the Hanging Gardens of Babylon.

The Hanging Gardens (terraced gardens, in fact) were filled with gravel through which the naturally fertile Euphrates River water was pumped. The plants, if the chroniclers of Nebuchadnezzar II and the Babylonian Empire are to be believed, grew very well in this hydroponic system.

The key to hydroponic success, of course, is the complete fertilizer. Most standard garden fertilizers contain those nutrients — nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium — needed in bulk by the plants but not the several micro-nutrients taken up by plants in minuscule amounts but which are nonetheless vital to good growth.

In recent years several brands of hydroponic chemical fertilizers have come onto the market to meet the home gardener's needs.

Automated systems

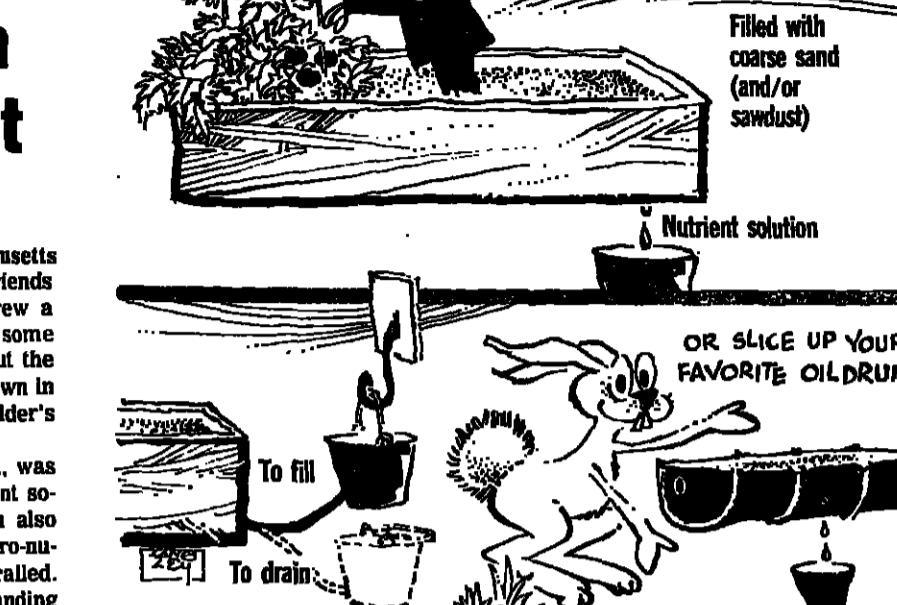
Available now are several brands of fully automated hydroponic systems for the home which virtually eliminate all garden work beyond sowing, harvesting, and the periodic changing of the nutrient solution.

But they are expensive. And if the idea interests you it might be advisable first to experiment a little, as I did, with a few discarded boxes and a bucket or two before investing in such labor-saving equipment.

Fill the boxes with coarse sand, sawdust, or a mixture of both. Drill a drainage hole at one end of the box and tilt it fractionally in that direction. Dampen the sand with plain water and sow the seeds or set out the plants (if setting out seedlings first soak the soil and gently wash it from the roots).

Now apply the nutrient solution slowly until the growing medium is soaked. If the nutrient solution is not organic, avoid, if possible, splashing the plants which might be burned by the salt solution. Now place a bucket or some other receptacle under the drainage hole to catch the solution.

I would apply the nutrient solution to the beds in the morning and again each afternoon when I returned from the office. Each morning I would add enough water



out of water to allow sand to settle in the pan. Sprinkle with salt.

Cook, covered tightly, until limp and just barely tender, in a steamer, or in a large, heavy pot, about 5 minutes. Drain, chop fine, or cut through a few times. Season with butter, pepper, and salt.

You may also top with chopped, hard-cooked egg, sliced or whole mushrooms, or slivered, toasted almonds.

Our Southern friends and old-time New Englanders cook their dandelion greens with a piece of salt pork and season them with vinegar and pepper.

A tempting and rather different way to serve dandelion greens is creamed, using sour cream. Known as Rohrsatz in Saurem Rahm, this is a specialty in Vienna where the greens are boiled with great enthusiasm in early spring.

Creamed Dandelion Greens

2 pounds dandelion greens
1 cup sour cream
Salt and pepper to taste
Sweet paprika

If you wish a mild flavor, you may blanch the greens by plunging in boiling water and removing after 1 or 2 minutes, then cook as follows. In a generously-sized, heavy pot, bring 1/2 cup water to boil. Add cleaned greens, cook for 10 minutes. Drain and chop.

Heat sour cream slowly on low heat. Add greens. Bring almost to boiling, but do not boil.

Other seasonings for boiled greens include minced, sautéed onion, chili sauce, bottled horseradish, vinegar; chopped cooked beets or chopped chives. Buttered dandelion greens are delicious.

Many people cook all greens, such as spinach, turnip greens, Swiss chard, kale, beet tops, and others with no water except drops that cling to the leaves after washing. Here's how to do it with dandelion greens.

Dandelion Greens

Remove any discolored, or badly broken leaves. Wash greens thoroughly, using slightly warm water at first. Cut off roots and any tough stems and wash again, lifting the greens

out of water to allow sand to settle in the pan. Sprinkle with salt.

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Reader's recipe

Shortbread

2 cups of plain flour
2 tablespoons of powdered sugar
1 tablespoon of cornflour

6 ounces butter and a few drops of vanilla

Mix flour, sugar, cornflour

financial

French Left won't win, Premier predicts

Barre upholds policy for economic health

By Philip W. Whitecomb
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris
In the legislative elections next March, France will reject the Socialist-Communist "Common Program for Government." French foreign trade is moving steadily toward equilibrium in 1980. The dollar value of the franc will be maintained.

Raymond Barre, French Premier, Minister of Finance, economist, and counselor for 17 years to both the French Government and the European Economic Community, makes these affirmations in an interview with the Monitor.

The Premier's declarations came after fresh attacks by Georges Marchais, Communist Party chairman, speaking at a huge rally, and by Socialist leader François Mitterrand, during a television debate with Mr. Barre.

"The government's economic policy," Mr. Barre held, "is based solidly on the realization that in order to re-establish the conditions of strong growth, to return to full employment, and to progress in social justice and in general well-being, it is indispensable that the well-being of our business enterprises be re-established. They can neither invest nor offer new employment while their financial situation is precarious."

Concerning the two linked factors of export-import equilibrium and the stability of the franc, Mr. Barre commented:

"In strictly economic matters the principal problem today, the key to other problems, is that of current payments. France has practically no oil, and limited mineral resources. And for an entire century preceding the formation of the European Economic Community, French industry and commerce had become accustomed to a protectionism that has now vanished."

"Yet with only 20 years of experience in open competition we now export a fifth of our national production, and our motorcar manufacturers even export over half. We are the world's fourth largest exporter."

"I need not repeat what the whole world knows, that quadrupling the cost of oil, and multiplying the costs of other necessary imports in even greater proportions, brought



Prime Minister Raymond Barre

about today's situation. The essential fact is that the results already obtained and the practical steps now being taken will lead, if we continue as at present, to the re-establishment of trade equilibrium in 1980," he said.

Mr. Barre explained that recent business prospecting tours of André Ross, Minister for Exports, in Sweden and in the United States are merely steps toward an export drive.

"By direct approach to the actual heads of business who could export but don't, or who

make only minor efforts, the 1,400 French businesses that now do 80 percent of our exports will be increased to several thousand, and the total of our exports in proportion."

"The French temperament naturally tends to resist any established order, whatever it is," he said. "It tends to seek extreme solutions, and intellectually perfect plans rather than practical ones adapted to things as they are."

"It was to preserve France from the dangerous results of this tendency that the present system was devised by General de Gaulle. It is a regime of authority, durability, ensuring institutional stability while resting solidly on popular approval. It is the present government structure that justified the hope that the series of changes of regime is now at an end. The President holds the supreme authority and he appoints the government. Yet the government itself is responsible to Parliament for all that it does. And the Parliament is elected by the people of France," he pointed out.

As to the much debated problem of whether the franc is being supported on the exchange markets by Euromoney loans in favor of French nationalized and private enterprises, and by foreign purchases of French property and businesses, Mr. Barre pointed out that the French state itself is not involved.

And as to the elections of 1978: "The Socialist-Communist program will be refused."

"My fellow citizens may lack economic training," said Raymond Barre, "but they do not lack common sense."

Bahamas: new law taxes foreign-owned property

By Nicki Kelly
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Nassau, Bahamas
A discriminatory property tax law introduced by the Bahamas Government now requires foreigners to declare their real estate investments throughout the islands or face a \$5,000 fine.

The government has denied, however, that nonresidents who failed to meet the March 31 deadline risk having their properties confiscated. "There is no intention whatever of seizing anyone's property or putting any developer out of business," says Revenue Secretary J. Rizpal Lowe.

Mr. Lowe admits nonetheless that the new legislation caught many by surprise. He says the government is prepared to be lenient, depending on the circumstances.

Under the law foreign investors and companies having more than 60 percent non-Bahamian ownership are taxable on both their developed and undeveloped property holdings, while Bahamians are taxed only for improved property in the capital island of New Providence.

The tax itself - 0.5 percent on the first \$20,000 of assessed value, 1

Foreign exchange cross-rates

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day international foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (c) - commercial rate.

U.S. Dollar	British Pound	German Mark	French Franc	Dutch Guilder	Belgian Franc	Swiss Franc
—	1.7185	4.233	.202	4.952	327.12	.1022
London	—	2.2456	1.117	2.254	161.12	2.244
Frankfurt	7.3896	4.0549	—	4.771	5.953	3.6538
Paris	4.9456	8.4290	2.0953	—	2.004	137.00
Australia	2.4672	4.2401	1.4156	.0087	—	668.70
Brussels	3.0655	62.072	15.230	7.294	14.252	—
Zurich	2.4651	4.2272	1.6337	1.6972	326.000	14.5136

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentine peso: .0027; Australian dollar: 1.1882; Danish krone: 1.658; Italian lira: .00128; Japanese yen: .000433; New Zealand dollar: .6638; South African rand: 1.619.

Source: First National Bank of Boston, Boston

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"We have not borrowed on foreign markets and we have not used our possible drawings on the International Monetary Fund," he pointed out. "French loans to foreign countries or firms to facilitate the purchase of French equipment have been so large that our foreign debt is not over \$3 billion, an unimportant amount in view of the fact that our present foreign exchange reserves total about \$18.8 billion."

To back his view that French export capabilities are stronger, Mr. Barre recalled that in 1972 well over 40 percent of all French exports still went to the "franc Zone," the former French empire. Today such exports form only 5 percent of the French total.

Many French public figures and commentators have voiced doubt that a professor of economics could understand the intricacies of French politics. Some have declared that Mr. Barre could not possibly lead the government fight against the Socialist-Communist front, a fight in which defeat would give France its 19th regime (ranging from absolute monarchy to uncontrolled revolution) since 1789.

This issue prompted three questions put to the Prime Minister: (1) Why has France changed regime so often? (2) Why did the leftists win about two-thirds of French cities of more than 30,000 population in the recent municipal elections? (3) Who will win the crucial legislative elections of next March?

"The French temperament naturally tends to resist any established order, whatever it is," he said. "It tends to seek extreme solutions, and intellectually perfect plans rather than practical ones adapted to things as they are."

"It was to preserve France from the dangerous results of this tendency that the present system was devised by General de Gaulle. It is a regime of authority, durability, ensuring institutional stability while resting solidly on popular approval. It is the present government structure that justified the hope that the series of changes of regime is now at an end. The President holds the supreme authority and he appoints the government. Yet the government itself is responsible to Parliament for all that it does. And the Parliament is elected by the people of France," he pointed out.

As to the much debated problem of whether the franc is being supported on the exchange markets by Euromoney loans in favor of French nationalized and private enterprises, and by foreign purchases of French property and businesses, Mr. Barre pointed out that the French state itself is not involved.

And as to the elections of 1978: "The Socialist-Communist program will be refused."

"My fellow citizens may lack economic training," said Raymond Barre, "but they do not lack common sense."

Guernica: a day remembered, a day forgotten

Guernica... an experimental horror.
Winston Churchill

By Jeffrey Robinson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Inaki Garay and his wife, Blanca, owned a stationery store not far from the new marketplace. They lived in a modern block of flats toward the south end of the city. They knew everyone, and everyone liked them. And everyone knew that Inaki liked to talk about the past, about his memories of the ugliest day in the town's history: April 26, 1937 - the day the German Condor Legion bombed Guernica.

Guernica lies in a quiet valley a few miles inland from the port of Bermeo. Nothing much happens in the town. There are shops, like the one Inaki and Blanca owned. There are apartment houses like the one where Inaki and Blanca lived. There are schools and garages and supermarkets and churches.

There are parking meters along the streets and oak trees everywhere - the oak tree being the symbol of the Basques' struggle for freedom. There are pelota matches and football matches and men who stand around barbershops talking about last week's match. There are people who remember the bombing, and people who say they would rather forget all about it.

"I was in my early teens," Mr. Garay recalled. "It was a Monday, a market day. Schools were closed and there was music in the streets. The Civil War had not been going well for the Basques, but the front had been stopped some miles from Guernica and for the first time in many weeks, there were very few uniforms in the city."

The weekly market attracted farmers from throughout Vizcaya province. "Sometime around 4:30 p.m. we all saw a plane coming in from the sea. It was a German plane - a Heinkel III. It came in low and everyone watched it because we had no idea what a German plane would be doing there. Then it dropped a bomb."

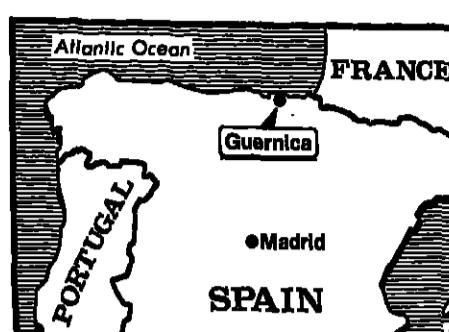
It was strange. We were all confused. Nobody seemed to know what was happening.

"The plane swung around and made another low pass over the city, dropping another bomb. I think there might have been one more bomb before it went away. After a few minutes, the all-clear sounded. There was very little damage done, so everyone came back to the market. We gathered up the animals that had broken loose and stood there talking about what we had just seen."

The market was still filled with people 15 minutes later when more aircraft arrived. "This time they were in groups of three. And this time they not only bombed, they also strafed the streets with their guns," Mr. Garay recalled. "There was a panic in the market. There was no escaping the planes. It went on until 7:30 p.m. or so.

"The devastation was incredible. Thousands of lives were lost. Franco had called in the Luftwaffe to exterminate us, and for no reason

people/places/things



Courtesy of the Collection of The Museum of Modern Art, New York

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"The devastation was incredible. Thousands of lives were lost. Franco had called in the Luftwaffe to exterminate us, and for no reason

at all except to see how effective air power could be. It was a practice run for the Second World War. I lost some of my family in that attack. I could never forget it. I could never keep quiet about it."

Not everyone here feels the way Mr. Garay does. For years the Spanish Government insisted the attack never took place. Then it claimed the aircraft were Republicans. Today it concedes the planes might have been German but that the bombing took place without General Franco's knowledge.

"I don't know what happened," says a Spanish government official. "Tragedies are best forgotten." A woman whose husband was killed in the raid 40 years ago shakes her head.

"I didn't see the planes. I don't know what markings they carried." An older resident of the city explains: "The bombing of Guernica is a taboo subject here, even now."

Another resident says, "There have been many books written, so there are many different versions of what happened. But if those books were published in Spain, they are lies."

A local priest simply says, "You must see Picasso's painting about Guernica. That's the way it was. It's all there." Mr. Garay says the only thing missing from Picasso's masterpiece is the fact that there was no reason at all for the bombing. It was a totally senseless and cold-blooded act of murder."

Mr. Garay spoke French, and because he couldn't be as outspoken in Spain as he would have liked to be, he sometimes appeared on French television or gave his account of the bombing to French newspapers. The people in the Spanish government who preferred that the subject not be discussed knew that he was talking about it all too freely.

Yesterday the city was quiet. There were memorial services to commemorate the anniversary of the attack. But there is tension in the Basque country, tension that is mounting because the Basque fight for freedom continues.

Even now that General Franco is gone, the government has not done much to encourage Basque freedoms. There is the Basque Language Academy - a nonpolitical concession that aims to save a nearly extinct language. And there is the Basque Meeting House, now a museum for a nearly extinct culture.

But there is little else. And this year again, there is even less. Inaki and Blanca Garay are gone. For reasons that are still not perfectly clear, and are unlikely ever to be, the submarine gun-toting Guardia Civil raided the Garay's apartment before dawn on May 16. The guards smashed down the front door and within seconds, Inaki and Blanca were dead.



Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History

Pygmy bowmen: partially disciplined they are not

at all like the Bambuti Pygmies holding Katangan rebels at bay with bows and arrows seemed distinctly ludicrous.

Pygmies still use bows and arrows, but their function is for hunting game in the forest, not for fighting wars. They are a cohesive group, but morally disciplined they are not. Select a leader from a group of Pygmies, give him rank and authority, and he is likely to find himself without followers before too long.

The Pygmies' real concern is not fighting wars, but preserving their own simple and happy way of life, based on hunting and gathering in the forest, their original home. In the context of a modern world this means that they must be able to adapt to any situation that intrudes into their world - whether it be the appearance of the Zairian Army, or passing American tourists.

Are any rebellions anything new to the Pygmies. During my field work among the Bambuti Pygmies, I learned that they had been drawn into the Simba rebellion of the late 1960s, which attempted to overthrow Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko's authority in the northern part of the country.

The reports of local agricultural tribes and government officials on their role were conflicting. The resident Pygmies were accounted dead and gone. After I got to know them myself, I discovered they had been neither rebels nor government allies. They had switched sides according to the demands made upon them and the quantities of food, tobacco, and cloth disbursed.

If Pygmies can be such fickle allies, why would anyone want them on their side in the first place? The answer to this, I believe, goes back to their mysterious history and the shrouded, legendary accounts of their first contacts with the outside world.

If you ask Pygmies about such things they only shrug their shoulders. As far as they are concerned they have always been in the forest, and it seems fair to assume that at one time they were distributed everywhere in the more humid, wooded zones of Central Africa.

In the past 1,000 years, however, various

arts/books

'Bound for Glory': the Woody Guthrie story

By David Sterritt

Woody Guthrie composed his autobiography, "Bound for Glory," with the usual materials—pencil, paper, and a wealth of experiences well worth writing about. Now "Bound for Glory" has come to the screen, decked out in multi-million-dollar splendor. That the movie retains much of the book's wit, bite, and feel for the years of the great depression is a tribute to filmmaker Hal Ashby and the rising young star named David Carradine who plays the central role.

Film review

Guthrie was a remarkable man who captured his country's imagination as a singer, poet, author, and social organizer. Behind his homespun manner and deceptively simple songs there lurked a keen mind and an urgent sense of social awareness whose time had come. The power of his vision and his art is reflected in the two ready-made audiences for the "Glory" film: older viewers who recall his tunes and performances from decades past, and younger moviegoers who have discovered him through his latter-day folk-and-rock followers, chief among whom is Bob Dylan himself.

Warmth despite Hollywood

It is hard to imagine spectators from either age group not finding something to value in Ashby's big and handsome picture, which rambles from Texas to California with all the good humor of a hobo in search of better times and climates.

"Bound for Glory" is scarcely the scratchy, folksy little film Guthrie might have made, given a camera and a film crew, but it does the rods and strum up his songs. But it cares so much about its places and faces that a Guthrie sort of warmth and authenticity springs to life despite the Hollywood dollars that have so laboriously and visibly been poured into every scene.

Though it's been years since I've read Guthrie's book, the passages that stick most strongly in my memory are from young Woody's childhood—descriptions of his learning to cope with an unstable family life and mentally ill mother along with various other early insecurities. The screen play by Robert Getchell (he wrote "Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore") skips over these boyhood years.

beginning with Guthrie's sardonic career as an unwilling "fortune teller" in a tiny Texas town.

Heading for the big time

Soon he packs up and heads West, sneaking across the California border (no one allowed in without \$50), womanizing, and meeting up with a folk-singing union organizer who comes off as a combination of such Guthrie pals as Pete Seeger and Cisco Huston.

Before long Woody is on the radio and heading for the big time. Then the conflicts become intense: between the radical dictates of his conscience and the fearful demands of the radio sponsors; between his care for his family and both his love for "the people" and weaknesses of the flesh. Truths and legends of the '30s stalk across the background—Hoovervilles, dust storms, poverty, the lure of the West, exploited labor—but Woody remains the highly personal and vulnerable center of the movie at all times. "Bound for Glory" is his story, and it succeeds best on human rather than social or historical grounds.

Asset a liability

Paradoxically, the film's most striking asset is also its most dangerous liability. Haskell Wexler's cinematography has never been famous for restraint, and in "Bound for Glory" its fabulous images overshadow every other consideration. Each frame is immaculately composed, each shot assembled with an eye for devastating impact. Rarely are images so continuously sumptuous, yet rarely do images call such constant and insistent attention to themselves. Catchy editing rhythms—predictably effective, since Ashby used to be a top movie editor—help mute the show-off effect that sometimes threatens to topple the movie's equilibrium. But one wonders whether such sumptuousness was the ideal choice of visual motifs for a film with so earthy a subject.

Support is fine

At least such Hollywoodisms don't make a dent on Carradine, who lopes through the title role like a grown-up kid who's thrilled at the wonder of getting to ride a real freight car. It's a gritty and amiable performance that anchors the film in human nature even when technical flashiness makes it hard to take over.

The fine supporting cast features two perfor-



David Carradine as folk-singer-hero Guthrie hopping a freight train

mances by Melinda Dillon. One, as Woody's singing partner, is good. The other, as Woody's long-suffering wife, is astoundingly skilled and deeply moving. Randy Quaid is also on hand as a migrant worker, but a couple of his scenes drift to capture the character's down-the-rage. Carradine's singing is lots more dramatic than Guthrie's, so the music is not exactly the

real thing. Like most of "Bound for Glory," it gives a convincing illusion in place of genuine substance. Director Ashby deserves much credit for striking a delicate balance between Wexler's virtuosic pictures and Carradine's dusty portrayal. The resulting blend is one of the year's more pleasurable and meaningful movies.

Joan Didion's novel: three women in crisis

A Book of Common Prayer, by Joan Didion. New York: Simon and Schuster. \$8.95. London: Weidenfeld, £4.25.

By Madora McKenzie

Joan Didion writes books that are like onions—structured by layers, and impenetrable in appearance. Like onions, her novels can also make one cry, against one's will, not so much out of sadness as from the chemistry the onion/book produces.

"A Book of Common Prayer" is such a book. It is like a large red Spanish onion. Some people eat such onions raw, as they were apes—other people can't even bear the sight of them.

Book review

them. That is the way Joan Didion's latest novel will affect you, one way or the other. She has never written the sort of book one would select to while away an afternoon. Her insights are often caustic, her plots infuriating, her characters most notable (and most interesting) for their inscrutability, and their labyrinth-like lives. "A Book of Common Prayer" is basically the story of three women in general and one woman in particular, and the different paths they choose to follow. The book tells of both external and internal turmoil and the ways people deal with crisis. Were one looking for a theme, it would have to be, "Not to decide is to decide."

To tell the plot is to reveal nothing in this case. Miss Didion does that anyway on the

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science

How northern lights may boost price of Alaskan oil

By Judith Frutig
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The aurora borealis (northern lights) may be turning the nearly completed 800-mile trans-Alaska oil pipeline into the world's longest man-made conductor of electrical energy.

As a result, geophysicists are concerned that the electrical current from the lights may accelerate corrosion on the steel-lined pipe. This could present the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company, which is constructing the lines, with major, long-term maintenance problems that could drive-up the price of Alaskan oil for consumers.

Across the night skies of the Alaskan Arctic Circle, the green-hued glow of the aurora borealis appears when outbursts of particles and magnetic energy from the sun interact with Earth's magnetic field.

Major auroral activity can disconnect telephone conversations, disrupt radio communications, cause major power blackouts in northern cities, and induce electrical currents in metal pipelines.

"Simple calculations, using the experience of many years measuring Earth currents induced in the ground by auroral activity," notes a report issued recently by the University of Alaska Geophysical Institute, "suggested to us that surges of up to 1,000 amps might be induced in the pipe."

"Such an effect would not be mere scientific curiosity. When current flows from the steel pipe to the ground, iron molecules may be removed . . . resulting in rapid corrosion."

But Alyeska engineers and company officials, currently fighting a court order that forces a long-delayed public hearing on cost

overruns on the pipeline, flatly deny this.

If that is correct, state pipeline coordinator Charles Champion says that the cathodic system as it has been installed at these points will likely require frequent replacement of the wiring or complete overhauling.

The most recent pipeline tests were begun last February by Dr. Syun-ichi Akasofu, a professor of geophysics at the University of Alaska at Fairbanks, generally considered to be one of the world's leading authorities on the aurora borealis.

In a telephone interview with this newspaper, Dr. Akasofu said he has measured electrical currents along the pipeline of 200 amps — approximately twice the equivalent of the flow of current used by the average American household. And he detected specific places where the current enters the ground.

"The problem," he said, "isn't the flow along the line. Little heat is produced by it. I don't think it will produce sparks. The current has too little voltage to electrocute either a man or an animal."

"The problem is corrosion. The question is how serious this is."

When the pipeline was proposed in 1969, it carried an estimated price tag of \$800 million. It now is estimated by Alyeska to cost \$7.7 billion. Other estimates run as high as \$10 billion.

Cost overruns will bear directly on the amount of royalties collected by the State of Alaska for its North Slope oil. The reason: royalties are tied to the so-called "posted price" of oil at the pipeline terminus in Valdez.

The posted price will be determined roughly by the value of oil minus the pipeline costs. The higher the construction and maintenance costs, the lower the posted price.



Aurora borealis: beautiful, but could be damaging to oil pipeline

Gray seals in trouble

By Douglas Starr
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muskeget Island, Massachusetts
Five and a half miles from Nantucket's western tip, this sandy mound hosts the only gray seal colony in the United States. Since giving birth, or "pupping," is one of the few times seals come ashore, scientists have been watching Muskeget's seals to learn more about, and determine how best to manage, the fragile population.

Seals breeding on Muskeget probably represent a "relic" population of much larger colonies. Widely hunted for fur and blubber, these colonies were depleted during the 16th and 17th centuries. Now only 10 to 20 gray seals inhabit the waters off Cape Cod.

This year has been particularly rough for the "marginally productive" population, according to University of Maine biologist James Gilbert. While past observations have been somewhat casual, observers generally see at least one newborn pup per year. "This year we haven't seen any," reports Dr. Gil-

bert. "The seals may have been disturbed by the rough water."

Although Muskeget is the only United States haven for grays, worldwide the species is not endangered. Scientists estimate the world gray seal population at 100,000, two-thirds of which live off the coast of Great Britain. The rest live along other northern shores, including Norway, Iceland, and Canada.

New England Aquarium Director Lou Garibaldi notes that while possible, it may not be a good idea to re-establish large New England seal colonies. Large groups of protected seals would become "too bold" he says, leading to "tugs of war" between fishermen and seals as the fish-eating mammals pursue the hump right into fishermen's nets. Such incidents occur in Canadian waters, he notes.

He also theorizes that transplanting seals from the animals apparently prefer to breed in the same place year after year.

Pupping occurs in late January and early February when the seals boost themselves up onto the half-mile wide island and give birth to their white-wooled pups.



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education

Apprenticeship: young Americans in fathers' footsteps

By Guy Halverson

Washington
Allen A. J. Krebs, of Rapid City, South Dakota, talks about saws and planes, chisels, hammers, and adzes, he speaks with authority. Mr. Krebs is a carpenter, like his father and grandfather — in a long line of carpenters believed to stretch into the family's past in Germany, before their emigration to the United States in the 18th century.

Significantly, the Kreboses learned their carpentry through the apprenticeship method, either directly from their relatives, or in the case of Mr. Krebs's own sons, through formal high school programs.

Apprenticeship, the predominant method for young people in the dust-and-soot days of the industrial revolution, is again winning popularity as thousands of young people are interested in such trade or craft professions as bricklaying, shoe repair, electrical work, carpentry, and tool-and-die work.

According to U.S. Labor Department statistics for the end of 1975 (the last year for which complete figures are available) 226,000 persons were formally enrolled in apprenticeship programs in the U.S. That is up from 57,000 in 1945 and 131,000 in 1946, when veterans returning from World War II enrolled in training programs linked to the GI Bill.

Individuals, like the Kreboses, According to Labor Department estimates, 18.5 percent of all people in apprentice programs are studying in the same field their parents worked in.

Mr. Krebs, for example, can recall learning carpentry directly from his father. His own son Joe, who spent many hours watching his father work, took up a training program at Stevens High School, in Rapid City, and went on to win a silver medal in a 1974 carpentry contest. Now a younger son is also learning carpentry.

Whether his sons actually follow carpentry, Mr. Krebs argues that the training is invaluable for a young person. "There's a great feeling of satisfaction in seeing the results of your work right in front of you," he says.

According to an official of the California Division of Apprenticeship Standards, more and more young women are joining apprentice programs. Two years ago, he recalls, state officials

talked about having at least 300 women in the program (out of some 20,000 students). Now the number of women, the official notes, is almost 550, and "growing daily."

Federal and state officials say that they are particularly proud of rising pay scales for apprentices. Whereas the 18th-century apprentice was often pictured in such books as Dickens's "Oliver Twist" as raggedly attired, physically abused, and rigidly paid, today's apprentice often earns as much as 50 percent of journeyman pay rates in the first year of the training program, reaching 90 to 95 percent in the fourth year.

Most programs run four years.

Meanwhile the Labor Department, with a special \$8 million funding (above the regular apprenticeship budget) is seeking to upgrade federal and state "partnerships" in apprentice programs.

Readers write

Asia's struggle to educate its children

I am a Malaysian student studying in the United Kingdom. The May 16 Monitor article "Asian struggle to educate 100 million children" takes its statistics from "Early Schooling in Asia." I would like to point out that these figures are out of date.

Here is a comparison between the "Early Schooling" figures of literates in Asia and those quoted by a United Nations publication.

"Early Schooling United Nations figures in Asia"	
Hong Kong	4 m.
India	546 m.
Japan	108 m.
South Korea	31 m.
Malaysia	10 m.
Philippines	37 m.
Thailand	34 m.
	4.2 m.
	813.2 m.
	111.1 m.
	33.9 m.
	12.1 m.
	44.1 m.
	42.1 m.

With special reference to Malaysia, I would like to point out that in Malaysia, nine years of education are available to all children in Malaysia.

Cardiff, S. Wales

G. T. Lok

Asia — six years of primary followed by three years of lower secondary. To support my view, here are some figures published in the Far Eastern Economic Review's Asia Yearbook 1976:

Population under 15	
(Peninsular Malaysia, '73)	4,080,606
School places	
(Peninsular Malaysia, '72)	
Primary	1,500,152
Secondary	585,578
Tertiary	35,947

Since Malaysia is still a developing country, I am not trying to claim that the percentage of literate is as high as it is in Japan. But I think it fair to say that the present literacy rate is far higher than suggested in the Monitor article. I would be surprised if 49 newspapers currently published in Malaysia would be able to survive with only 22 percent of the population literate.

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Le dilemme sud-africain

[Traduction d'un article paru dans la page 30]

par Humphrey Tyler

Le Cap

Le vice-président des Etats-Unis, Walter Mondale, a rencontré le premier ministre de l'Afrique du Sud, M. Vorster, une arme puissante pour se défendre lui-même ainsi que son gouvernement — et avec laquelle battre en brèche les partis de l'opposition du Parlement sud-africain — en signifiant que les demandes américaines de « participation totale » au gouvernement de toutes les races équivalaient à « une voix par tête ».

La différence peut sembler ne pas être beaucoup plus que la politique de couper les cheveux en quatre, mais elle va au cœur même des différences d'approche de la politique fondamentale intérieure de l'Afrique du Sud.

D'une part, le gouvernement du Parti national soutient que l'homme blanc doit décider de sa propre destinée, coûte que coûte, et toute forme de partage du pouvoir ou de prise de décisions conjointement avec les autres races (qui surpassent totalement en nombre les blancs dans la proportion d'environ 8 contre 1) conduirait inévitablement à la domination noire et à l'écrasement de tous les blancs.

En conséquence, « le gouvernement de la majorité noire » est devenu le croque-mitaine de la politique sud-africaine, et la crainte qu'en ont les blancs a conduit le Parti national au pouvoir de victoire en victoire.

Sous le système politique actuel de l'Afrique du Sud, « une voix par tête » portera immédiatement au pouvoir la majorité noire et la « domination noire » que les blancs redoutent le plus.

Opposés au Parti national, les principaux partis de l'opposition se sont donné du mal pour essayer de convaincre l'électorat blanc que la domination politique actuelle du Parlement sud-africain — en signifiant que les demandes américaines de « participation totale » au gouvernement de toutes les races équivalaient à « une voix par tête ».

Les politiciens et les commentateurs partis de l'opposition se sont donné du mal pour essayer de convaincre l'électorat blanc que la domination politique actuelle du Parlement sud-africain — en signifiant que les demandes américaines de « participation totale » au gouvernement de toutes les races équivalaient à « une voix par tête ».

Et ils ont fait des progrès. D'une façon ou d'une autre, on accepte de plus en plus qu'une certaine forme de partage du pouvoir pourrait se produire — en opposition à une domination raciale des blancs sur les noirs ou des noirs sur les blancs.

Une espèce de plan fédéral, ou de plan confédéral, est considéré comme étant un moyen d'arriver à cela et plusieurs politiciens noirs influents ont pris part à des conférences multiraciales discutant et encourageant cette façon de penser.

L'une des « cartes » que les porte-parole de l'opposition ont utilisée pour intéresser les blancs à ce concept de partage du pouvoir, a été que si l'on menait à bien impartiallement le partage du pouvoir, alors l'Afrique du Sud serait de nouveau acceptée par l'Occident — au grand soulagement du pays.

Lors d'un débat parlementaire, M. Vorster s'est attiré les critiques de l'opposition sur sa façon de conduire les conversations de Vienne, et les allégations de Collin Eglin.

Le chef du *Progressive Reform Party*, que la politique du gouvernement de l'Afrique du Sud est « invendable » à l'étranger. Il a ajouté ses propositions pour que le gouvernement de l'Afrique du Sud comporte la « participation totale » de toutes les races (que ce qui a déjà un assez grand nombre de partisans en Afrique du Sud) en opposition à « une voix par tête ».

Néanmoins, l'effervescence en Afrique du Sud a suivi la suite des conversations de Vienne et de la visite d'Andrew Young, l'ambassadeur des Etats-Unis aux Nations Unies, n'est certainement pas calme.

Mais, quand, à la fin des conversations, M. Mondale a dit que la participation totale était exactement la même chose qu'une voix par tête » en termes d'Afrique du Sud, il disait simplement aux blancs qu'ils devaient abdiquer.

M. Vorster et le ministre des Affaires étrangères d'Afrique du Sud, Ptk Botha, utilisent maintenant cela pour justifier la position du gouvernement à Vienne et aussi pour ridiculiser les partis de l'opposition qui prétendent que leur politique de partage du pouvoir gagnerait le soutien de l'Occident.

Et il est clair que M. Vorster lui-même aimerait continuer une sorte de dialogue avec les Etats-Unis — et plus il seraime aux blancs cela vaudra — en excluant ce qu'il considère comme « l'abandon de l'homme blanc ».

M. Tyler est un éditeur du journal sud-africain *Cape Argus*.

Südafrikanisches Dilemma

[Dieser Artikel erscheint in englischer Sprache auf Seite 30.]

Von Humphrey Tyler

Kapstadt

Der Vizepräsident der Vereinigten Staaten, Walter Mondale, hat dem südafrikanischen Ministerpräsidenten Vorster eine antideradikale scharfe Waffe in die Hand gegeben, mit der er sich selbst und seine Regierung verteidigen kann — eine Waffe, mit der er die Oppositionsparteien im südafrikanischen Parlament plagen kann —, indem er die amerikanische Forderung auf „volle Beteiligung“ aller Rassen an der

Regierung mit der Parole „ein Mann, eine Stimme“ gleichsetzt.

Dies mag wie politische Haarspalterei aussiehen, aber es trifft den Kern der grundätzlichen unterschiedlichen Auffassungen in bezug auf Südafrikas Innenpolitik.

Auf der einen Seite behauptet die von der Nationalpartei gestellte Regierung, daß der weiße Mann unter allen Umständen sein Schicksal selbst bestimmen müsse und daß jegliche Form einer Beteiligung der anderen Rassen an der Regierung (Ihre Zahl

steht zu der der Weißes im Verhältnis sechs zu eins) oder jegliches Mitbestimmungsrecht unvergleichbar zur Vorherrschaft der Schwarzen und zur Unterdrückung aller Weißes führen werde.

Infoledessen ist die „Vorherrschaft der schwarzen Mehrheit“ zum Schreckgespenst der südafrikanischen Politik geworden, und die diesbezüglichen Befürchtungen der Weißes haben der regierenden Nationalpartei zu einem Sieg nach dem anderen verholfen.

Unter dem gegenwärtigen politischen System in Südafrika würde „ein Mann, eine Stimme“ die schwarze Mehrheit unmittelbar ans Ruder bringen und die von den Weißes über alles gefürchtete „schwarze Vorherrschaft“ herbeiführen.

Im Gegensatz zur Nationalpartei waren die wichtigsten Oppositionsparteien bemüht, die weißen Wähler davon zu überzeugen, daß die derzeitige Vorherrschaft der Weißes politisch ebenso ungerecht, ebenso unannehmbar und letzten Endes ebenso undurchführbar sei wie die allgemein gefürchtete schwarze Vorherrschaft.

Und die Forderung hat dabei Fortschritte gemacht. Es wird immer mehr anerkannt, daß eine Beteiligung an der Regierung in einer oder anderen Form — im Gegensatz zur Herrschaft der Weißes über die Schwarzen oder umgekehrt — verwirklicht werden kann.

Eine Föderation oder Konföderation wird eine Möglichkeit angesehen, dieses Ziel zu erreichen, und mehrere führende schwarze Politiker haben sich an Konferenzen beteiligt, die von Weißem und Schwarzen gemeinsam veranstaltet wurden, um diese Gedankengänge zu erörtern und zu fördern.

Eines der Mittel, mit dem Sprecher der Opposition jüngst Hinweise auf der Opposition das Interesse der Weißes für den Gedanken der Beteiligung anderer Rassen an der Regierung zu wecken suchten, ist, daß Südafrika — zu seiner großen Erleichterung — wieder die Gunst des Westens erwerben würde, wenn eine befriedigende Lösung gefunden wird.

Es sieht so aus, als hätte Mondale all dies erkannt, denn noch vor seiner Begegnung mit Vorster in Wien hatte er seine Empfehlungen an die südafrikanische Regierung bewußt abgewandelt, nämlich „volle Beteiligung“ aller Rassen an der Regierung (ein Gedanke, der bereits in weiten Kreisen Südafrikas Unterstützung findet) im Gegensatz zu der These „ein Mann, eine Stimme“.

Südafrikanische Politiker und Kommentatoren erlöckten darin ein Verständnis für



«Des expédients» face à la montée de la «lame dans le monde». «Nobohells» und zunehmender «Welthunger».

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paru dans la page « The Home Forum »

[Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine]

Ne plus faire figure de perdant

maladie et au péché. Le sens acquis de l'intégralité de l'homme en tant qu'image de Dieu peut remplacer victorieusement ces images illusoires.

Mary Baker Eddy, qui a découvert et fondé la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « L'homme n'est pas fait pour labourer la terre. Son droit d'admettre est la domination, non l'assujettissement. »

« Mais en Science Chrétienne », j'ai appris qu'en acceptant sa véritable identité en tant qu'image de Dieu, l'homme peut se débarrasser de toute autre image qui n'est que similitude humaine. Saint Paul nous donne une bonne indication quant à notre identité réelle lorsqu'il dit : « En lui [Dieu] nous avons la vie, le mouvement, l'âme. »

La Science Chrétienne suit les enseignements des Ecritures selon lesquels l'homme, en tant que reflet spirituel de Dieu, l'Esprit divin, est l'homme véritable, par excellence, l'équilibre, la précision, le travail d'équipe et la performance expriment une mesure de la nature supérieure de l'homme en tant qu'image illimitée de Dieu. Gagnant ou perdant, ces choses trouvent un écho dans nos propres aspirations plus élevées et souvent nous nous apercevons que nous admirons les personnes et

les groupes de gens qui expriment de telles qualités.

Gagner n'est pas plus toujours une fin en soi. Gagner implique aussi parfois un sens mental, émotionnel et physique de destruction ou d'intimidation. Même la presse sportive utilise des termes comme « anéantir », « humilier », « écraser », « mettre en pièces », « démolir », « détruire ». Un tel sens de victoire n'exprime rien de la véritable nature de l'homme ni d'une victoire désirable.

Dans ma jeunesse, je me suis senti de plus en plus hésitant à gagner, comprenant que je participais à la création d'une hiérarchie mineure de « gagnants » ayant comme contrepartie les dénommés « perdants » auxquels s'attachait souvent la marque de la croyance invétérée à une stature et à une dignité moindres, mais quand j'ai cessé de m'efforcer de gagner, je me suis identifié aux perdants et c'était encore moins satisfaisant. J'ai alors recherché et trouvé un sens de victoire plus élevé ou plus spirituel.

En l'Esprit, ou Dieu, l'homme est déjà dans sa plénitude. Cette prise de conscience assujettit le sens erroné de la nature de l'homme et nous permet d'exprimer notre véritable nature — l'homme que Dieu maintient et aime totalement. Voilà, dans son sens le plus vaste et le plus noble, ce qu'est la victoire, le gain. Et nous pouvons apprendre que cela est vrai non seulement pour nous-mêmes mais pour les autres aussi. Il ne peut donc y avoir qu'une liberté accrue et un meilleur concept de domination pour tous.

[Actes 17:28; 1. Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures, p. 517.]

*Christian Science (« science »)

La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec la traduction anglaise dans la collection des Ecritures et la Science Chrétienne, ou la collection à Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrivez à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels

[Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich]

Das Image eines Verlierers ablegen

ständigkeit des Menschen als Gottes Ebenbild ersetzt werden.

Mary Baker Eddy, die die Christliche Wissenschaft entdeckte und gründete, schreibt: „Der Mensch ist nicht dazu geschaffen, den Acker zu bebauen. Herrschaft ist sein Geburtsrecht, nicht Unterwerfung.“

Menschlich gesehen, ist es nicht immer gut zu gewinnen. Es kann befriedigend wirken und ein Beweis für ausgezeichnete Leistungen sein; es kann aber auch unerträglich, indem es Elemente wie Arroganz und Überheblichkeit mit sich bringt. Eigenschaften wie Armut und Begabung, Geschicklichkeit, Hingabe, zieliges Koordinierungsvermögen, Gleichmut, Genuigkeits, Teamarbeit, gute Führung bringen etwas von der höheren Natur des Menschen als Gottes unbegrenztes Ebenbild ans Licht. Ob wir nun gewinnen oder verlieren, diese Eigenschaften finden in unserem eigenen höheren Streben Widerhall, und wir bewundern oft einzelne Menschen und Gruppen, die solche Eigenschaften besitzen.

Ich lernte jedoch in der Christlichen Wissenschaft, daß der Mensch jedes reine menschliche Bild ablegen kann, indem er seine wahre Identität als das Ebenbild Gottes akzeptiert. Paulus gibt uns einen guten Anhaltspunkt für unsere wirkliche Identität, wenn er sagt: „In ihm [Gott] leben, weben und sind wir.“

Die Christliche Wissenschaft bekennt sich zu der biblischen Lehre, daß der Mensch als die geistige Widerspiegelung Gottes, des göttlichen Geistes, der wahre Mensch ist, rein und vollständig. Dem steht die materielle Existenz gegenüber, die Illusion, daß das Leben, das Gemüt und der Mensch von Gott getrennt seien. Wenn wir uns unseres höheren Menschenstands mehr bewußt werden, wird sich diese materielle Vorstellung ändern und schließlich verschwinden. Somit können wir jedes falsche Image ablegen, wenn und klar wird, was das wahre Bild ausmacht.

Ein Sieg ist auch nicht immer das Ende einer Geschichte. Manchmal sind mentale, emotionale oder physische Zerstörungswut oder Einschüchterung damit verbunden. Sogar die Sportpresse benutzt Ausdrücke wie „auslöschen“, „erdücken“, „zu Fall bringen“, „ruinieren“, „demolieren“, „zerstören“. Ein derartiger Sieg drückt nichts von der wahren Natur des Menschen aus noch von dem Gewinnen, das wünschenswert ist.

In meiner Jugend wollte ich immer seltener gewinnen, denn ich stellte fest, daß

ich an der Schaffung einer kleinen Hierarchie von „Sieger“ beteiligt war, die ihr Gegenstück, „Verlierer“ genannt, hatten. Diese wurden oft aufgrund einer tiefverwurzelten Annahme als Menschen von geringerer Status und Wert angesehen.

Aber als ich mich nicht mehr bemühte zu gewinnen, betrachtete ich mich als Verlierer, und das war noch weniger befriedigend. Daher suchte ich einen höheren oder mehr geistigen Begriff vom Gewinnen und fand ihn auch.

Der Mensch ist schon jetzt im Geist, in Gott, vollständig. Diese Erkenntnis hebt den falschen Begriff vom Menschenentum auf und hilft uns, unser wahres Wesen — den Menschen, der von Gott jederzeit geliebt und erhalten wird — auszudrücken. Das heißt, im weitesten und höchsten Sinne zu steigen oder zu gewinnen. Und wir können dies nicht nur für uns, sondern auch für andere als wahr anerkennen. Auf diese Weise kann es nur immer mehr Freiheit und einen besseren Begriff von Herrschaft für alle geben.

[Apostelgeschichte 17:28; 1. Wissenschaft und Geist mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 517.]

*Christian Science (« science »)

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift“ von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite abgedruckt. Sie kann zusammen mit der Christlichen Wissenschaft gekauft werden oder von Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

Auskunft über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erteilt auf Anfrage der Verlag, The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.



Rowboats, Central Park, New York City

By staff photographer

Humphrey Tyler schreibt Letzteille für die südafrikanische Zeitung „Cape Argus“.

„Nobohells“ und zunehmender „Welthunger“.

OPINION AND...

Joseph C. Harsch

Carter's new world

President Carter's speech on foreign policy which he made at the Notre Dame commencement on May 22 has not had much attention. It deserves more, not because of any startling new departures outlined for American foreign policy, but rather because it identifies the essential difference between the world of his predecessors in the White House and the world in which he will be making some of the major decisions.

The difference automatically causes changes in policy and probably will cause more. To understand the difference will be to foresee probable directions.

Mr. Carter identifies the old world behind us as one in which the United States sought to contain Soviet expansion by an "almost exclusive alliance among noncommunist nations." It involved "an inordinate fear of communism which led us to embrace any dictator who joined us in our fear." It also led the United States into 18 years of presumably implacable and unbridgeable hostility with mainland China, thus depriving the United States of the advantage it has recently derived from allowing natural rivalries to develop between China and the Soviet Union.

In that old black and white world in which being communist or anticommunist was the only important qualification for American hostility or American aid there was little room for human rights. A country or government or dictator had merely to present anticommunist credentials to get American help. Violation of civil rights was immaterial. The old world was like that.

Things are different now. Mr. Carter did not cause the difference. The biggest single cause of change was Richard Nixon's trip to Peking and the reopening of communication between the United States and the government of mainland China. But the important thing is whether the new President grasps the difference and intends to operate within the new dimensions.

Mr. Carter's speech shows that he does grasp the meaning of the change which came out gradually during the late Nixon and the Ford years.

The difference shows up most clearly in Mr. Carter's statement that "we see the American-Chinese relationship as a central element of our global policy and China as a key force for global peace." That was impossible in the old world of the Vietnam war era. China is

communist. How could a communist country become a central element in American foreign policy? It would have been impossible in the Kennedy, Johnson, and early Nixon era. It is a "central feature" of American foreign policy today.

The difference shows up also in the new emphasis on human rights. They did not matter much in the old black and white world. They can begin to matter again now. Allies violated human rights without protest from Washington so long as they were anticommunist.

It shows up again in attitude toward third-world countries. In the old days they did not count. They were not anticommunist, therefore they were simply dismissed as persons and places irrelevant to the great central issue of communism versus anticommunism. Now they matter. Mr. Carter cares about the suppliers of raw materials who have always declined to take ideological sides. He talks about reaching out to the developing nations "to alleviate suffering and to reduce the chasm between the world's rich and poor."

It shows up prominently in the change of attitude toward the whites of southern Africa. In

the old world the whites south of the equator were anticommunist. South Africa was a favored friend and ally. The United States did nothing to help bring about the transfer of power to the black majority. Mr. Carter today says "the time has now come for the principle of majority rule to the banks for political order" and he adds "to be peaceful, the change must come promptly."

Does the change affect policy toward Israel? Yes, in one respect, Mr. Carter is the first President who ever said that there must also be a "homeland for the Palestinians." Concern for the security of Israel is not less, but concern for the welfare of the Palestinian refugees has been added to the American formula. And there is special emphasis placed on the need for quick action toward "a genuine settlement" under UN Resolutions 242 and 337. These call for restoration of lost territories to the Arabs.

The era of the Truman doctrine and its emphasis on anticommunism ran out something during the Nixon presidency. Mr. Carter is moving out into a new world with new problems and new priorities. The journey will be interesting.

George Willig's cheerful climb

Melvin Maddocks

It was not a good week. Dutch schoolchildren, being held hostage, Korea, ominously back in the news. Headlines read: "Egypt sees war if Carter fails on Mideast settlement." The Dow Jones continued to slip.

The 50th anniversary of Charles Lindbergh's flight was duly celebrated and thoroughly commented upon. But it seemed to end on the banal, depressing question: In a shaky, troubled world, where are all the heroes now that we need them? 1927 appeared a millennium of innocence away.

Then, one morning, a small figure — definitely not King Kong — was sighted climbing the 110-story, 1,380-foot World Trade Center in New York. And for reasons explicable only to Aristotle or perhaps Charlie Chaplin, the world looked just a little more livable — a place where a few people could still make foolish, blithé gestures and the rest of the people could watch.

George Willig, the 27-year-old toy designer from Queens, is no Lindbergh. But in a universe that tends to see itself fatalistically these days, at the mercy of computers and nuclear reactors and black holes, the Willig ascent made its venturesome point. The toy designer turned the biggest building in the biggest city into a plaything, and for 3½ hours everybody went on an unexpected holiday.

New York policemen on window cleaners' scaffolding refused to behave like New York policemen; they requested Willig's autograph. For a brief moment, the City

of New York threatened to act as a serious, nearly bankrupt city is supposed to act, promising to sue George Willig for \$250,000. But then it settled for a penny a floor, or a fine of \$10, plus a sermon or two against stunting. "George has indicated his desire and willingness to discourage any rash of similar acts," Mayor Abraham Beame announced.

Justice had been done all around to something called human nature.

In one of his surreal little short stories, Donald Barthelme imagines a glass mountain in New York, on the corner of 13th Street and 8th Avenue. His anti-hero climbs the mountain by using the suction cup of a plumber's helper. "To climb the glass mountain," Barthelme writes, "one first requires a good reason."

What was George Willig's reason? He more or less gave the standard mountain-man's answer: I climbed it because it was there.

One doesn't always want to go too deep (or too high) into climbing. One can get dizzy by asserting that to climb is somehow to build — the climber authors his own tower or at least his ladder as he goes. He is a mystical architect of the vertical. And so on.

South African dilemma

By Humphrey Tyler

Cape Town
United States Vice-President Walter Mondale has given South African Prime Minister Vorster a most powerful weapon with which to defend himself and his government — and one with which to belabor the opposition parties in the South African Parliament — by equating American demands for "full participation" in government by all races with "one man, one vote."

The difference might seem like political hair splitting, but it goes to the heart of the basic differences of approach to South African politics internally.

On the one side, the National Party government has maintained that the white man must decide his own destiny, never mind what, and that any form of power-sharing or joint decisionmaking with the other races (who outnumber the whites altogether about 8-1) would lead inevitably to black domination and the "ploughing under" of all the whites.

Consequently, "black majority rule" has become the bogeyman of South African politics, and white fears of this have led to win after win for the ruling National Party.

Under the present South African political system, "one man, one vote" would bring

black majority rule about immediately and the "black domination" that the whites fear most.

As opposed to the National Party, the main opposition parties have been toiling to try to convince the white electorate that the present white domination of the country politically is quite unjust, quite as unreasonable and in the long term just as unworkable as the widely feared black domination.

And they have been making progress. One way and another there has been a growing acceptance that some form of power-sharing — as opposed to racial domination white of black or black of white — could be brought about.

Some sort of federal plan, or confederal plan, is considered to be a way of attaining this, and several leading black politicians have been party to multiracial conferences discussing and promoting this sort of thinking.

One of the carrots that the opposition spokesmen have used to attract white interest in the concept of power sharing has been that, if it was worked out fairly, then there would be acceptance of South Africa by the West again — in the country's great relief.

In a parliamentary debate Mr. Vorster drew opposition criticism of his conduct of the Vienna talks, and allegations by Colin Eglin, the leader of the Progressive Reform Party,

Vienna, he carefully modulated his proposals for the South African Government to involve "full participation" by all races (something for which there is already fairly widespread support in South Africa) as opposed to one man, one vote.

South African politicians and commentators saw this as an understanding of the present white South African dilemma: the growing realization of the growing need to share power, on the one side, and the fear of domination, on the other.

But when at the end of the talks Mr. Mondale said that "full participation" was just the same thing as "one man, one vote" in South African terms he was simply telling the whites they had to abdicate.

Mr. Vorster and the South African Foreign Minister, P. W. Botha, are now using this to justify the government's stand at Vienna and also to ridicule opposition parties' claims that their power-sharing policies would win Western support.

In a parliamentary debate Mr. Vorster drew opposition criticism of his conduct of the Vienna talks, and allegations by Colin Eglin, the leader of the Progressive Reform Party,

that the South African Government's policy is "unusable" overseas. He countered by saying that Mr. Mondale's remark meant that all the opposition parties' policies would be equally "unusable" and unacceptable to the West, because America wanted nothing less than one man, one vote.

However, the ferment in South Africa as a result of the Vienna talks and the visit by Andrew Young, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, is clearly not over.

Several opposition members of Parliament, for example, are now describing as a "watershed" recent suggestions by two Cabinet ministers that some sort of Swiss-style confederation might be worked out to share political power in South Africa, even though the suggestion has — apparently for tactical reasons — been given a fairly cool reception by Mr. Vorster.

And Mr. Vorster himself would clearly like to continue some sort of dialogue with the United States — and the friendlier the better, this side of what he sees as "the abomination of the white man."

Mr. Vorster is an editorial writer for the South African newspaper, *Cape Argus*.

COMMENTARY

The Irish election: a view from the North

By Alf McCrea

Belfast
To the Ulster observer, the Republic's general election has an important bearing on the security of the North. But because security is a subsidiary issue in the campaign, he sees the election through a mist of claims and counterclaims about inflation and unemployment as the Republic's two main groups in the South people with the country's considerable economic problems.

If elected, his party pledges to abolish rates on private dwellings and the road tax on certain types of cars, to increase personal taxation allowances and to reduce the amount the lower paid contribute to social welfare.

The coalition of Mr. Liam Cosgrave's Fianna Fail and Mr. Brendan Corish's Irish Labour Party, proposes an economic plan which includes a further reduction in the rates on private dwellings and a commitment to establish a National Development Corporation with direct responsibility for creating jobs and developing industry.

The coalition stresses its past record when in government and points to, among other things, an improved phone system, higher children's allowances, 100,000 new houses, and even the removal of the Irish language as a compulsory school examination subject and a

necessary qualification for a job in Ireland.

In the early part of the campaign both main parties refrained from making Northern Ireland an issue, partly because of the danger of rubbing salt into Northern wounds and partly because interest in the North makes poor publicity for an island hoping to attract some tourists and investors.

There was, however, a brief but bitter political skirmish between Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, the Coalition Minister for Posts and Telegraphs and Mr. Charles Haughey, the Opposition spokesman on health. Dr. O'Brien claimed that politically Mr. Haughey was "a dangerous force with a lot of mystery surrounding him" with regard to Northern Ireland. In a personal statement Mr. Haughey responded that his government would not stand by as the confrontation raged in the North. His attitude has been neither forgotten nor forgotten by the majority of Northern Unionists.

Almost certainly it is the cost of living in the Republic that will determine the outcome of this election, but whichever main party controls the 21st Irish Dail after June 16, it is the cost of living in Ulster that will continue to color Northern attitudes to the South.

Mr. McCrea is an editorial writer for the Belfast Telegraph.

Ambassador Young's indiscretions

It is now customary to refer to America's US Ambassador, Andrew Young, either with appreciating noises or stern disapproval, although President Carter has declined to repudiate my specific thing he has said.

In climbing, finally, a sort of religious ritual or the ultimate swan of egotism?

In the end, climbing has too much significance to handle, and one winds up backing off into paradoxes, like Barthelme. On the whys of climbing he concludes: "There are not good reasons. . . . But good reasons exist."

In the end, the climber and his audience conspire to agree upon their "story." What both Willig and New York needed was an uplifting story — no pun intended. A slightly sentimental fairy tale rather than a parable.

One gets the legends one requires.

And so, by a kind of collaboration, the Willig ascent was declared to be a springtime lark, a comedy rather than a tragedy, something exuberant out of Buster Keaton rather than something profound out of Ibsen.

The climber was certifiably not a "psycho." He was not even a "publicity seeker." He was, we have all decided, a nice young man on a flying trapeze, doing a skydance for springtime '77. Soon he will become a gesture rather than a name. We will remember, as usual, what we need to remember. It was, we will repeat, to our grandchildren, a cheerful climb.

Mr. Young has said the Swedes treat blacks as badly as they are treated in the New York Borough of Queens. Well — comparisons are difficult. No one to my knowledge has made a detailed study of the matter which would justify a scientific conclusion. But it is a fact attested by scores of violent episodes in the recent history of Queens that the movement of blacks into Queens has resulted in racial friction along the fringes of black advance. They are not made welcome in Queens any more than they are in sections of any large American city where they are reaching for more space into areas inhabited by earlier economic communities of Irish, Jews, Italians, Poles, etc.

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Mr. Young thinks that Britain's "old colonial mentality" is still strong. I presume he means the British habit, resulting from having long ruled a vast colonial empire, of thinking that

they may. They are the only troops from outside which might be used right now for such a purpose. The killing in Ethiopia has been brutal and massive. It ought to be stopped. Americans are getting out of Ethiopia. No white country is going to do a thing to stop that killing in Ethiopia. Besides, the United States and its allies are more interested right now in Somalia than in Ethiopia. If they can trade off a new position in Somalia for their old one in Ethiopia they will count themselves ahead of the game.

The Cubans can operate in Angola and Ethiopia because their troops are mostly dark skinned, being either black or of mixed blood. They don't look white. Besides, they themselves have cast off two former imperial yokes, first Spanish, then American.

It is ironic, of course, that American business could benefit from having Soviet-backed Cuban troops provide law and order in Angola — and perhaps soon in Ethiopia. Russians could not do it themselves any more than Americans could; Russians are also white. But Cubans can.

Mr. Young is having fun saying things in overstrong terms. Obviously, he enjoys shocking others. But there is usually some truth behind his startling statements.

Australia joins battle with inflation

By Denis Warner

It is back to the light at the end of the economic tunnel. For a week no planes flew to or from Australia. Internal travellers had to use bus, or train, or car — or to postpone their trips. Far from supporting the wage-price freeze, the controllers wanted a 3% percent increase in salary.

Thousands of passengers found themselves stranded overseas with no money for accommodation, or even in some cases, for food.

Finally, just before the day the federal government had planned to intervene to break the strike — an act that might have precipitated a general strike — common sense prevailed. The general strike — common sense prevailed. The case has now gone to the Arbitration Commission, and it is likely to be decided in the next few weeks, two small minority groups having had any hope of controlling inflation in the immediate future.

The Fraser Government is now in the last half of its three-year term of office. Eighteen months have passed since it was so resoundingly defeated in office by voters who placed strong emphasis on the need to reduce inflation. The government appears to have done well in its efforts to control inflation. It would inevitably increase inflation.

Most Australian economists suggest tax cuts as a means of putting more money into the economy. Judging by the experience of the previous government, however, expansion of the public sector, without rigid adherence to wage restraint, would do little to reduce unemployment. It would inevitably increase inflation.

With the budget due in August, the government must not only continue the struggle against inflation but must stimulate economic development and reduce unemployment.

The labor market is still listless and especially bleak in the key industrial state of New South Wales, where 6.7 percent of the work force is registered as unemployed.

Government policy is based on the view that any permanent improvement in the labor market depends on restoring profitability to industry and on a new willingness on the part of business to invest in productive enterprises.

Policymakers have taken a consistently hard line against government spending. With time running out, it could now be tempted to boost the economy by abandoning some of its own strictures.

The government's dilemma as it approaches the end of its three-year term is that it must provide voters with some hope for better things to come. Tax cuts may not be the answer for the country's economic ills. But they would not lose many friends.

Mr. Warner is a veteran analyst of the Australian scene.